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The Defense Program

MOTOR MAINTENANCE

DEPENDING more and more on its wheeled strength to move it, the Army today is bending every effort to fulfill a Quartermaster slogan—"Keep 'em Rolling." As the vehicular strength of the Army increases, so too must the maintenance training program be increased and intensified. Obviously, as the Chinese dearly learned in their motor transport movements along the Burma Road, a stalled truck is not only valueless but dangerous to an Army on the move. Therefore, it is that the Quartermaster Corps, mainly at its Depot at Camp Holabird, Md., has placed motor maintenance training as one of the most important components of its program. And this motor maintenance training is today reaching all strata of Army personnel—from private to general.

Representing important units of the Army, three brigadier generals, seven colonels, six lieutenant colonels, four majors, and a captain this week were at the Holabird Depot for the express purpose of increasing their knowledge of motor transportation, specifically the important knowledge of cutting motor maintenance difficulties to a minimum.

Director of the course at Holabird is Capt. Charles E. Kelley of the Quartermaster Motor Transport School. The course includes a review of the QM standard fleet, demonstration of the fleet on the test course at Holabird conferences on approximately 25 topics such as tires and their care, fuel systems and carburetion, electrical systems, military vehicle characteristics and engineering, engines and their cooling systems, clutches, transmissions, axles, brakes, steering mechanisms. Especial emphasis is being placed on tires and methods of obtaining the greatest mileage.

Studying the different QM Motor vehicles, from the small quarter-ton (4 x 4) reconnaissance truck known as a "Jeep," to the larger two and one-half ton, four-ton, and six-ton trucks, the officers will touch upon motorcycles and other "wheeled unarmored" vehicles; they will have conferences and demonstrations along the lines of preventive maintenance. They are studying the four echelons of maintenance, motor transport pools, driver selection, driving instruction and selection and training of mechanics, and field supply of motor vehicle parts—not that general and field officers lack a knowledge of these subjects, but to give them the latest information on preventive maintenance—thereby providing the Army and its leaders with a coordinated and intelligent program and procedure for the operation of motorized units.

When the course started there were two generals in the class, Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Hutchison, Hq. 62nd Infantry Brigade, 21st Infantry Division, Camp Blanding, Fla.; and Brig. Gen. Trelawney E. Marchant, 59th Infantry Brigade, 30th Infantry Division, Fort Jackson, S. C.

Saturday, 14 Feb., however, marked the promotion date for Col. Vernon E. Prichard, Field Artillery, of the 4th Armored Division, Pine Camp, N. Y., who advanced

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Generals and field officers of the Army of the United States, who compose the first of three classes for Course C-Preventive Maintenance, started at Holabird Quartermaster Depot, Baltimore, Md., on 9 Feb. 1942. Front row, left to right: Col. Frank T. Leilich, Brig. Gen. Vernon E. Prichard, Mr. William O. McGuigan (instructor from General Motors), Col. Norman Randolph, Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Hutchison, Brig. Gen. Trelawney E. Marchant, Col. John D. Markey, Lt. Col. Donald A. Fay, Lt. Col. Edgar A. O'Hair, Col. Raymond E. McQuillin. Back row, left to right: Lt. Col. Francis X. Phelan, Capt. John E. O'Hair, 1st Lt. Jorge Espinel S., Col. Vernon T. Anderson, Maj. John F. DeV. Patrick, Col. Hervey A. Tribolet, Maj. Littleton A. Roberts, Lt. Col. William F. Bigelow, Lt. Col. Wilson M. Spann, Lt. Col. George W. McRory, Maj. Bion C. Welker, Maj. Hubert E. Thorner, and Col. William H. Hawkins.

Retired Rank For Fleet Commanders is Sought

The Navy Department this week asked Congress for legislation which would enable ranking Navy officers who have held fleet commands as admiral or vice admiral to retire in those grades.

No increase in pay would attach to the honor.

If the bill proposed by the Department becomes law, it will be retroactive, and such officers as former commanders-in-chief of the fleet would be entitled to rank of admiral, if the President nominates them for such honor and the Senate concurs.

Bills have been introduced in both the House and the Senate to carry out the Navy's recommendations. Text of the measures, H. R. 6623 and S. 2285, are identical.

The bills provide:

"That any officer of the Navy who may be retired while serving as the commander of a fleet or subdivision thereof in the rank of admiral or vice admiral, or who has served or shall have served one year or more as such commander, may, in the discretion of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, when retired, be placed on the retired list with the highest grade or rank held by him while on the active list: Provided, That no increase in retired pay shall accrue as the result of such advanced rank on the retired list: Provided further, That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may in his discretion extend the privilege herein granted to such officers as have heretofore been retired and who satisfy the foregoing conditions."

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Army Uniform Allowances

As a result of a conference between members of the House and Senate over disagreeing versions of the Army Uniform Allowance Bill, S. 1891, a compromise bill has been prepared, on which the full House and Senate probably will act this coming week.

One amendment of the conferees makes a minor change in wording to insure that officers commissioned on 26 Sept. 1941—date of graduation of the first Officer Candidate Class—will receive the proposed \$150.00 allowance for uniforms and equipment as well as those commissioned after that date.

The second conference committee amendment was a substitute for the House amendment which was incorporated in the text of the measure as printed on the first page of 14 Feb. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The House amendment provided for the payment of the uniform and equipment allowance to every officer of the Officers' Reserve Corps, commissioned to 26 Sept. 1941, and subsequent to 3 June, 1916, who has been or shall be on active duty for more than three months. The Senate bill provided for payment of the allowance only to Reserve Officers who could qualify under the act of 14 May 1940. Only officers serving under their original appointment could qualify under that act. The amendment also clarified the application of the bill to those officers who have heretofore been, or may before the enactment of this bill into law, be called to active duty. The conference amendment rejects so much of the House amendment as would make the allowance payable to officers who were not eligible for the allowance under the Act of 14 May 1940, and includes so much of the

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Pay Boost For Foreign Service Passes Senate

The campaign for increases in Service pay gained ground in several quarters this week.

The Senate subcommittee, considering the Interdepartmental Pay Bill, S. 2025, indicated its intention of continuing consideration of the measure with the objective of reporting the bill in the full Military Affairs Committee as soon as possible.

Late this week, the Senate amended a House bill to grant increases of base pay of personnel of the armed forces in foreign service, and returned the measure to the House for concurrence.

The amendment increasing base pay was offered by Senator Clark, of Mo., who earlier in the week had introduced a bill to carry out the same plan.

The amendment adopted by the Senate provides:

"That hereafter the base pay of any enlisted man or warrant officer in the land, air, or naval forces of the United States shall be increased by 20 per cent and the base pay of any commissioned officer in such forces shall be increased by 10 per cent, for any period of service by him in the Philippines, Midway Islands, or Hawaii, or in any place outside the United States which is not a part of its territories or possessions."

Explaining his measure, Senator Clark said, "It is precisely the provision that was on the statute books during the first World War, with the exception that I have in my amendment included Midway Island and Hawaii, because the situation is very materially changed in regard to them since the last war."

Senator Walsh, of Mass., Naval Committee Chairman, who was piloting the House bill, 6446, though the Senate said, "In view of the fact that undoubtedly such a provision of law would sooner or later be adopted, I see no objection to attaching the amendment to the pending bill."

Determination of the Senate subcommittee, headed by Senator Johnson, of Colo., to proceed with S. 2025 came despite failure of the Budget Bureau to date to voice its approval or disapproval of the measure.

Senator Johnson this week heard arguments by two representatives of Army warrant officers, Maj. James R. Whalen, AGD, a warrant officer of long service now on active duty, and Chief Warrant Officer (Master) Henry L. Jones, that the bill be amended to place warrant officers of the Army on a parity with warrant officers of the Navy and Coast Guard.

As a result of their testimony, amendments to the Warrant Officers' section of S. 2025 were prepared for the consideration of the subcommittee.

Active meetings of the subcommittee to discuss the bill are expected to be resumed this coming week, and to continue until a bill can be reported to the full Military Committee. Expected to attend some of these sessions in addition to the five regular members is Naval Affairs Committee Chairman Walsh, who is greatly interested in the measure.

It is possible that the bill will undergo some amendments, since there is a disposition among some subcommittee mem-

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Fall of Singapore Critical Moment in War Against Axis, Editors Stress

"SINGAPORE has fallen. All the Malay Peninsula has been overrun." With these ominous words, dramatically broadcast to an anxious world, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, confirmed on Sunday, 15 Feb., the worst fears of a British and American peoples. Yet his meaningful announcement did not come as a total shock to American newspaper readers, for critical news editors had realized late last week that the surrender of Singapore was a "matter of hours." In editorials, they discussed the reasons for Singapore's fall, and pointedly attributed its too-quick surrender to the absence of air power; discussed the results of its impending loss, and could only strike the most pessimistic of notes.

Turning its focus for the moment from a purely military analysis, the New York, N. Y., *Times* takes note of the social significance in the fall of Singapore and says, "What goes up in the acid fumes that blot out the tropic sky is more even than a citadel of British imperial strength. In that blaze on a little island between the China Sea and the Indian Ocean, the western gateway to India, the last illusion of American security is consumed. Through the smoke we see with dreadful clarity how weak the anchors are on which we based our assumptions that at least the foundations of our world were stable." Continuing, the *Times* declares, "Singapore above all was a point of equilibrium, and in the light of what it has meant in the delicate balance between East and West, in the gradual process of integration between two worlds, the firing of the city by the British is almost as shattering as its conquest by the Japanese. For this is like burning in effigy a symbol of our civilization, and it reveals more clearly than anything that has happened that civilization as we know it is literally at stake in this war."

"Its defenders lacked nothing but air power," asserts the Chicago, Ill., *Sun*, commenting on the loss of Singapore; then quickly adds that "lacking that, they lacked everything." Having accounted for the nature of the eventful fall, the *Sun* turns next to the results of the British surrender and says, "The Japanese are gaining a base for all their naval operation in the South Pacific and a vantage point from which to attack Sumatra by sea and air. Once they control Sumatra, Java is outflanked. Seasoned soldiers are now released for the frontal assault on Burma. Jap warships can operate now in the Gulf of Martapan, off Rangoon. When Singapore is stocked with supplies, the Japanese navy can range the Indian Ocean as far as the Red Sea."

The Des Moines, Iowa, *Register* tells its readers, "Today the question inevitably will be on a million lips: 'What, then, about Java? What about Australia? What about Rangoon, and Burma, and the whole eastern coast of India?' The answer," says the *Register*, "will have to come from the allied military command when, at some juncture, the necessary forces on land and sea and air that could not be got

to Singapore can be drawn up somewhere else. Drawn up somewhere, sometime, they must be," the *Register* axiomatically concludes.

Again and again the seriousness of the situation is emphasized, and it is the Nashville, Tenn., *Tennessean* which says, "The fall of Singapore opens broader horizons for the exultant Japanese. They will be able to step across the Malacca Strait to the great island of Sumatra, from whence they more easily move on Java. With Singapore in hand, the enemy can break through to the Indian Ocean through which supplies for the Burma road terminus of Rangoon must pass. He can approach from the rear the outer islands of the Dutch East Indies, and check the flow of arms or men from the United States to the indomitable defenders of that archipelago."

Explaining that "China faces the threat of a new and portentous invasion—that of Burma," and that, "If the entrance to the Burma Road should be closed China's life line may be destroyed," the Spartansburg, S. C., *Herald* states that Japan will certainly soon attack India, regardless of whether or not United Nations aid to China is attempted through India. To its own prediction of future events, the *Herald* adds, "Japan, now riding fast and recklessly and furiously is drunk with initial successes. Her widely distributed forces—on land, in the air and on the sea—invite attack. The hour for that attack has come, 'terribly late but portentously sure,' and America, Britain, China and the East Indies must begin the work of attrition by destroying in detail Japan's scattered forces which are sapping her strength at home."

So too does the Altoona, Pa., *Tribune* use the fall of Singapore as a springboard to future events and says, "And if Corregidor and the Dutch East Indies fall, Japan's next goal is expected to be Pearl Harbor and the Panama Canal, simultaneously. Very likely, Tokyo hopes to take Singapore, MacArthur, and the Dutch Indies by spring, so they can coordinate their drive against us with Hitler's expected offensive in the Mediterranean against Gibraltar and Suez."

Correlating the fall of Singapore and the fire which ravaged the USS *Lafayette* (Normandie), the Richmond, Va., *Times Dispatch* says, "There has been no blacker day in the second World War than this, with Singapore falling months before most observers believed possible, and American participation heavily handicapped by the inexcusable fire on board the Normandie, a ship which could have transported tens of thousands of men to the war zone."

To choose one thought, common to all editorial comment on the fall of Singapore, would be to quote the New Haven, Conn., *Register* which says, "If Singapore will not be enough—even as Pearl Harbor and Wake Island and Manila and the Malay mainland have not been enough—what will be enough to put a stop to the fooling with the war?"

Service Pay Legislation

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bers to consider the increases proposed for ranking officers with long service out of proportion with the other scales proposed by the bill.

In his testimony before Senator Johnson, Major Whalen pointed out that the grade of Chief Warrant Officer had only recently been created, and that some warrant officers in the Army had had as much as 22 years' warrant service, and urged amendment of S. 2285 to give Chief Warrant Officers of the Army credit for all warrant service for pay purposes.

Major Whalen cited many examples to show that the duties of warrant officers and chief warrant officers in the Army and Navy were comparable, and therefore should be paid for at the same rate.

Mr. Jones, a former Navy warrant officer, and World War lieutenant commander, and now Inspector of Shipbuilding for the Army, declared that duties of a mine planter master and chief engineer are parallel to the duties of a lieutenant commander or a lieutenant in the Navy. He also compared duties of other mine planter officers—all warrant officers—with the duties required of ensigns, chief machinists, boatswains and machinists in the Navy.

"Pay and conditions have never been the same as those in the Navy," he continued. "Qualifications are all as high if not higher. We must hold licenses issued by the Department of Commerce."

Mr. Jones said the proposed bill "holds our chief engineer below the pay of master and he could never get up to a master's pay although he is a chief engineer and a valuable man aboard ship."

Fraudulent Enlistment Discharges

Members of the House and Senate Military Committees, after a conference on disagreeing versions of legislation authorizing payment of a \$10 donation to persons discharged from the Army on account of fraudulent enlistment, have agreed to recommend adoption of the bill as passed by the Senate.

The House had amended the bill, S. 1782, to give such persons honorable discharges.

Under the House amendment a man who enlisted while under age and who was discharged a month later when his age was discovered, would have been entitled to all applicable veterans' benefits.

Longevity for Enlisted Components

Legislation granting credit for longevity pay purposes to National Guardsmen, Naval and Marine Corps Reservists for their service in organizations before induction into federal service was passed by the House this week and sent to the Senate.

The bill, H. R. 4869, had been called before the House two weeks ago but was objected to because it did not include the National Guard. An amendment to include that component was offered from the floor by Representative Maas, of Minn., who piloted the bill to passage.

Mr. Maas pointed out that, at present, officers of the Reserve components receive credit for longevity pay for service in their units prior to induction, while enlisted men and warrant officers do not.

Another amendment offered by the committee amended the Naval Reserve Act of 1938 to permit the Reserve members of the policy board which is convened each year to be chosen from among officers on active duty in time of war, since during war it is obviously difficult to satisfy the original requirement that half the board be chosen from among Reservists not on active duty.

As passed by the House the bill provides:

Be it enacted, etc., That hereafter warrant officers and enlisted men of the Naval Reserve, Marine Corps Reserve, National Guard and the Army Reserves shall be credited with longevity for pay purposes on the basis of full time for all service, both active and inactive, in the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve.

(Sec. 2. Amends the Naval Reserve Act of 1938 as stated above.)

The War Department is greatly disturbed by the bill in the form passed, and will seek amendments in the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

Obviously, the bill does not include the National Guard, for the phrase "and National Guard" would have to be added to the end of the first section printed above to make such a meaning apply. As passed by the House, National Guardsmen would be credited for longevity only for such service as they had had in the Naval or Marine Corps Reserves.

Another objection of the War Department is the use of the words "and the Army Reserves" which are meaningless unless they are construed to apply to the Regular Army Reserve, which construc-

tion the War Department will oppose on the grounds that the RAR's do not attend drills, and so should not be considered in the same sense as National Guardsmen.

A third objection of the War Department is to the words "service, both active and inactive." If this is understood in the sense of federal service, active service is after induction, and such service already is credited for longevity. Inactive service, under this interpretation, would include all service not in federal service, and the Army objects to giving enlisted men of the inactive National Guard credit for service on the same basis as officers and men who attend weekly drills and go to summer camps. The Army desires the longevity to be applied only to men of the active State National Guards or Naval or Marine Reserves—men who attend drills and camps.

This obviously was the intent of the sponsors of the bill, for Mr. Maas, told the House that: "The least we can do is to give these men who for years have taken time away from their personal affairs and their families, most of them getting nothing for it, a little credit for their active-duty pay. . . . We have given this privilege to the officers, and all I am asking you to do is to give it to the privates, to the enlisted men of the Reserves."

Gen. Harbord Speaks

"This is a war, not just of armies and navies, but of whole populations," stated Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, USA-Ret., Chairman of the Board, Radio Corporation of America, in a recent address delivered at the 52nd annual dinner of the Indianapolis, Ind., Chamber of Commerce. He said that there are 18 Americans behind every man in the armed services, which statement he followed up with the assertion that "the hand that makes the rifle is as essential to victory as the finger that pulls the trigger."

Commander of the Second Division in France and Chief of Staff of the AEF, General Harbord said that "American industry can not be staggered." He said that industry would fill the orders of planes, tanks, anti-aircraft guns, and shipping, and that "it will fill these orders, as well as the orders for innumerable other war necessities, ranging from artillery shells to radio devices."

Citing production figures, the RCA chairman said, "Fortunately, we were

already shifting from low gear into second in war production when Pearl Harbor rang the 'Full Speed Ahead' signal." Selecting production examples, General Harbord said, "The nation's output of Garand rifles rose from 6,500 a month in 1940 to 22,500 a month in 1941. Fifty-caliber machine-gun production increased from 152 a month in 1940 to 639 a month in 1941; light tanks from 20 a month to 260; medium tanks from none a month in 1940 to 130 a month in 1941; smokeless powder from 1,500,000 pounds in 1940 to 7,800,000 pounds in 1941." Pointing to the speed with which production is being increased he said, "RCA is typical of other American manufacturers in its pride at 'beating the promise' on quality and delivery time in its execution of Government orders."

Navy W. O.'s Service

Legislation to permit commissioned warrant officers of the Navy to include service after retirement for longevity pay purposes was requested of Congress this week by the Navy Department.

A bill, S. 2286, to carry out the request was introduced by Senator Walsh, of Mass.

In a letter to the Congress, Under Secretary of the Navy Forrestal pointed out that the Joint Pay Act of 1922 has been interpreted by the Comptroller General as causing service of chief warrant officers on the active list to terminate with retirement, therefore, "active service performed by them subsequent to retirement cannot be credited as service on the active list."

Mr. Forrestal stated that 126 retired commissioned warrant officers of the Navy and 12 retired commissioned warrant officers of the Marine Corps, now on active duty, would benefit by the bill to the extent of about \$54,194 a year while on active duty and about \$85,350 a year after retirement, based on present service.

Coast Guard Professors

Amendment of the act creating a permanent instruction staff at the Coast Guard Academy to permit professors to be employed who are not department heads was asked of Congress this week by the Navy Department.

A bill to carry out the recommendation was introduced by Sen. Walsh, of Mass.

Gen. McNair Discusses Training

The necessity for spreading thinly our "heaven of trained and partially trained" officers until we have achieved an educational production in keeping with and adequate for the training tasks ahead, was emphasized by Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, USA, Chief of Staff, GHQ, in an address 14 Feb. at graduation exercises for the Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.

"While," General McNair told the 342 graduating student officers, "the Army already is fighting on a small scale and must do so increasingly, the main task ahead of us now is the expansion of the Army—not in numbers alone, but equally important, in quality."

"After more than a year of training," he said, "our large units still need further training before they can be classed properly as first line troops. They are capable of fighting creditably, but with excessive losses and with less than full effectiveness."

The text of General McNair's address follows:

"Colonel Lewis, Colonel Shallenberger, gentlemen of the faculty, and graduating class:

"You honor me by inviting me to be present this morning, and I appreciate your thoughtfulness deeply. It is only a year and a half since I was attending graduations here quite regularly, but those days already seem long ago for so much has happened in the meantime."

"Changes have come to Leavenworth, as well as to the world at large. Not so many years ago the course here was for two years; now it is for two months. Many old timers viewed so drastic a cut in the course as little short of disastrous, but in my view it was necessary and proper. It is far better in these days that many receive a little of what this great school has to offer than that a few receive much. Our heaven of trained and partially trained officers must be spread thinly until we have achieved an educational production in keeping with and adequate for the training tasks ahead. Then we shall be on a self-sustaining basis and can go on expanding smoothly and systematically to the limit of our resources. The replacement training system already has reached this desirable state, or at least is capable of adapting itself readily and quickly to all needs."

"Today we need trained and able commanders and staff officers, and there is no answer other than to make them. In this great task, Leavenworth is doing its part splendidly as always. I congratulate the faculty, who lead the way, and the students who take the punishment. It's a winning combination. Never before has our fine system of service schools paid such rich dividends."

"It may be that you would like me to report on things in Washington—to give you the latest news. I am not so good at that for two reasons: first, I know too little, being merely a pick-and-shovel man; and second, your interest lies in the field—where there is production rather than direction. It seems better for me to sketch what is ahead for the troops, what you are to face when you sally forth, diploma in hand."

Reviews Military Effort

"But first a bit of retrospect, a review of our military effort thus far. Beginning in 1940, a mobilization of our available units was begun as soon as accommodations were ready. Replacement training centers were established. At the same time, filler replacements were sent directly from reception centers to units, since of course trained replacements were not yet available. These troop units undertook to train their own replacements, progressing later to unit training, and finally engaging in large unit maneuvers during the past summer and fall. Such maneuvers completed a major cycle of training. The training now in progress is a return to small unit training in a systematic effort to raise the standard all along the line, correcting many faults which were so prominent all through the maneuvers. Later these units will undertake special training, such as that involving aviation and armored elements, together with various task force assignments."

"Thus, after more than a year of training, our large units still need further training before they can be classed properly as first line troops. They are capable of fighting creditably, but with excessive losses and with less than full effectiveness."

"The outstanding generalization of this experience, in my view, is that we did not have in fact the great mass of trained officers that were carried on the books. Valuable as is the book training which has been our diet so largely for the past twenty-odd years—due to the pinch of the budget—practical training in the field. We verified the inevitable—that inadequately trained officers cannot train troops effectively. The troops produced were as good and no better than their officers were capable of making them. There are those who hold, not without reason, that it would have been better to send our officers as necessary to officer training camps, as we did in 1917, before mobilizing troop units and attempting troop training. Be that as it may, the situation in 1940 seemed not to permit such deliberation."

Shipping is Bottleneck

"As you well know, shipping is a serious bottleneck today. Even if we had more troops, we could not ship them overseas. But a great program of shipping construction is underway. Ultimately we intend not only to plug the holes in our defensive theaters and make them hold, but more important, there must be a massing of superior forces in the decisive theater. The development of our share of such a force requires time, for it must be a great force. A late estimate of Germany's strength is something like 300 divisions in being or in the making. Our 35 divisions thus loom not so mighty, but the number is going to grow. The air forces must be expanded even more than the ground troops. While, of course, the Army already is fighting on a small scale and must do so increasingly, the main task ahead of us now is the expansion of the Army—not in numbers alone, but equally important, in quality. The number of our divisions will be doubled during this calendar year and the process may be repeated in 1943 if appropriate."

"While these new units—ground, air, divisional, and other—must be built quickly, they can be built well also if the builders so resolve. They will be built in war, as we face the most serious and deadly threat of our history. They will be the index of our military capacity as a nation, and will be the pattern of our great war Army. Their officers will reflect American leadership on a national scale. Their men will be America itself. You gentlemen are to have a part in this vital task. The fact that you are here marks you as actual or potential leaders. Your brief training during the course can and should pay rich dividends in the form of creative effort in the realm of these important practical affairs. Your opportunities and responsibilities both will be great."

"In general, the new divisions will be created from commissioned and enlisted cadres supplied by experienced, trained units. A division cadre will aggregate over 1,300. For the present, filler replacements will be supplied directly from reception centers, since other demands will absorb the entire output of replacement training centers."

Officer Cadres

"The officer cadres of the initial group of three divisions, although selected and experienced, now are at service schools preparing for this particular task. As you know, the higher commanders and staffs are here with you. As a result, it is believed that the new divisions will have not only able, but prepared, leadership of high quality."

"After completion of the preparatory work, the cadres will be assembled at the division camps, and shortly afterward the divisions will be filled to strength with replacements, over and above the cadres. The training will be individual at first, then small-unit, and finally large-unit, to include maneuvers of division against division at least. A year is allotted for the training, although it is hoped that the period may be abbreviated if necessary without serious detriment."

"At an appropriate point in the training, the cadre will be detached from the division, its place being filled by division personnel. The cadre then will be available to train another division. As the mass of trained officers and enlisted men becomes greater, the expansion can be accelerated as necessary in order to meet the international situation."

"It is clear that the expansion will keep the pot boiling. You probably will be shifted rapidly and you may gripe, but the situation in the main will be unavoidable. Old units must beget new ones, and must make sacrifices in the process. A good unit can help its offspring and still be good—perhaps better—just as it survives battle losses. Our best World War divisions sustained the heaviest losses."

Frequent Moves

"Because of such demands, your adaptability is going to be taxed. There is little likelihood that you will be able to settle into a groove and stay in it for the duration. More probably you will be given new jobs often rather than seldom. Go after them with all your best efforts, helping the cause and incidentally yourself. The soldier's reward should not be promotion alone—although it helps—but in addition, the solid satisfaction of pulling your share and more in the big team."

"Your diploma means much to you; you have a right to prize it. But in these strenuous, show-me days, it really is little more than a letter of introduction. Perhaps it can start you, but it cannot propel nor carry you. You must be self-propelling, aided I hope by what you have learned here. If you can deliver, you need no diploma; if you cannot deliver, the diploma will not save you."

"I hope that you will leave here with new ardor, enthusiasm, and a resolve to do things, for there are so many things to be done and time is pressing warningly. The inertia born of years of peace and small appropriations must be shattered. You may do the wrong thing, but do something."

"The brand of command and staff work displayed during the recent maneuvers leaves much to be desired. Perhaps you cannot step to bat right now and do better, but you certainly can develop into something better if you so decide. The great thing is for all of us to realize that we are not yet good enough, and then to assault the weak spots unceasingly. Whether you find yourself a commander or a staffer, you are on the team, and it needs the best that is in you. Take your newly-found military knowledge, add to it every day, and make it work for victory. "More power to you, the best of success, and all happiness."

Red Cross Hospital

Formation of a national committee on Camp and Hospital Service, comprised of twelve representative volunteer women from various sections of the country, was announced this week by Chairman Norman H. Davis, of the American Red Cross.

Mrs. Archibald MacLish, of Washington, is chairman, with Mrs. George C. Marshall, wife of the Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Harold R. Stark, wife of the Chief of Naval Operations, U. S. Navy, serving as honorary members.

The new group will assist in organizing Camp and Hospital Service Councils at Army and Navy posts and hospitals throughout the country. The primary purpose of the Councils, Chairman Davis said, is to stimulate the aid given by Red Cross chapters and communities in meeting needs of service men on the posts, particularly those hospitalized.

Roll of Honor

Sgt. Jose Calugas, Battery B, 88th Field Artillery, Philippine Scouts, who for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty, has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Sgt. Leroy C. Anderson, who for extraordinary heroism in action has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

Reorganize 18 NG Divisions

Reorganization of the 18 National Guard Divisions now in Federal Service into fast, hard-hitting triangular divisions to conform with other Infantry Divisions of the Army of the United States, was announced by Secretary of War Stimson this week. Orders for the reorganization are in process of issue by the War Department.

This latest step follows the recently announced plan to reorganize 27 divisions of the Organized Reserve as Triangular divisions. It also follows a general precedence set by the War Department immediately following the Louisiana and Carolinas maneuvers in which the General Staff became convinced of the power and maneuverability of the new triangular divisions and accordingly made plans for revamping of all Army divisions to the new triangular pattern.

Reorganization of the divisions from the old-type square to the new triangular pattern entails a reduction in the strength of the divisions from 22,272 officers and men to 15,245 officers and men. It also involves a change from two Infantry brigades to two regiments each, four in all, to three regiments. The Field Artillery brigade of three regiments is reduced to four battalions and the supporting units of the old type are revised to meet the requirements of the new type division.

Operating directly under the division commander instead of through brigade commanders, the triangular division presents a powerful combination of three combat teams of Infantry and Artillery, able to concentrate its fire power far more effectively than could the old square division.

Aside from the major changes necessitated in transforming a square division to the triangular type, a number of minor adjustments are necessary. The separate Military Police company, for instance, becomes a military police platoon in the Headquarters and Military Police Company, Engineer regiments, Medical regiments and Quartermaster regiments are transformed into battalions.

The surplus units of the National Guard divisions will be assigned to General Headquarters Reserve as Army and Army Corps troops. The units will not lose their state identity as Guard units, and consequently, there will be no decrease in the number of National Guard organizations in Federal service. At the conclusion of the war these reassigned units will revert to the States from which they come.

The list of the 18 divisions to be reorganized runs from the 26th to the 45th divisions, inclusive.

77th, 82nd, 90th Divisions Called

Three divisions of the Organized Reserve, the 77th, 82nd and 90th Infantry Divisions, all with brilliant World War records, will be called into active service with the Army on 25 March, the War Department announced this week.

These are the first three of 27 Organized Reserve Infantry Divisions to be called to active duty under the program announced recently by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. An executive order authorizing the summons was signed by President Roosevelt 6 Feb.

The 77th Infantry Division will be assembled and trained at Ft. Jackson, S. C.; the 82nd at Camp Claiborne, La., and the 90th at Camp Barkeley, Tex.

Maj. Gen. Robert I. Elchberger, USA, former Commandant of the United States Military Academy at West Point, has been named to command the 77th Division. Maj. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, USA, will command the 82nd Division, and Maj. Gen. Henry Terrell, Jr., the 90th Division.

Commissioned and enlisted cadres for the newly organized divisions already have been assigned to service schools and existing units for refresher courses and special training. Except for this small trained cadre, enlisted men for these new divisions will be assigned directly from Army Reception Centers. Their basic training, instead of being given at Replacement Training Centers, will be provided by their own divisions. Thus, from the time they enter the service they will be welded and trained into team members of their own battle units.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Coast Artillery School

The following enlisted men were graduated 13 Feb. from the Coast Artillery School, Ft. Monroe, Va. At exercises held in the Post Theatre, certificates of proficiency were presented by Col. L. B. Weeks, CAC, Commandant.

ELECTRICAL

Searchlight Electricians, AA

Regular Army—Thomas P. Scanlon, Guster C. Chagalis, Edmund C. Houston, Allen D. Phillips, Joseph J. Kwiatkowski, Julius Yakmas, William F. Daly, Thomas M. McPhail, Jr., Benjamin Foster.

National Guard—Jack A. Rudolph, Jerome J. Litvin, Roland L. Stewart, Jr., Carl R. Lund, Burnes V. Miller, Charles B. Miller, Roland S. Young.

Fire Control Electricians, AA

Regular Army—Anthony J. Wilk, Alfred Fischer, John M. Coulter, Francis B. Smock, Holmes Van Mater, Roger W. Roberts, John L. Dyer, William C. Morris, Albert W. Long, William H. Brown, Lionel Howard.

National Guard—Lloyd H. Daniels, Norman D. Ott, Robert L. Snellman, Clifford J. Sparks, Clayton H. B. Wolf, Nelson J.

Vaughan, Louis Y. Nisbet, Robert C. Lemon.

Harbor Defense Electricians

Regular Army—Elmer F. Berg, Victor M. Hall, Winfield F. Maurer, Joseph J. W. Jakubik, Orlan P. Sowers, Joseph B. Byrnes. National Guard—Welton Mikell, James M. Killen.

Flight Surgeon Assistants

Graduation exercises for a class of Flight Surgeon Assistants were held on 16 Feb., 1942, at the School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Tex., of which Lt. Col. Eugen G. Reinartz, MC, is Commandant.

Fifty enlisted men completed the six weeks course. These men are trained as specialists in assisting Flight Surgeons, in the selection, care and maintenance of the flyer.

After an address by Col. Reinartz certificates were presented by Maj. Victor A. Byrnes, MC.

Staff Sergeants

Orlando F. Gullig

Sergeants

George W. Benthlen Paul D. Kauffman
Lloyd W. Campbell Thurman R. Repass

Corporals

Horace A. Bates Robt. F. McCarl
Theo. H. Brenner Jas. L. Robinson
James Keniston Elton L. Rodman
Lonnie H. Ladd Clyde L. Trumbore

Privates 1st

E. H. Boyles Francis J. Neville
Chas. P. Campbell John G. Roaten
Harold Felock F. A. Schuk, Jr.
John B. Fryer Arthur Spangler
Keith E. Garrison George S. Stoker
Daniel Glass Clifford G. Theisen
Chas. F. Goerlitz Ralph A. Tomlinson
Myron Hammond Mac A. Tracy
Roy H. Hodge Chas. H. Ulfusa
Harby S. Marks Jas. E. Wilson
Robt. W. Menzel Fred W. Withrow
Merlin O. Nelson

Privates

Wilbur A. Baets Wm. B. Maxwell
Homer Biedenbach Daird H. Mulne
Jas. E. Calenso Dayton B. Shaw
Malcolm Copley Robt. H. Taylor
Jack M. Crippen Robt. B. Wimberley
Wm. W. Hogan Frank J. Zakrajsek
John N. Krajnak Alfred S. Zawacky
George M. Martin

Battery Personnel Praised

Disclosure that the first enemy air casualties inflicted by American Coast Artillery units at Pearl Harbor on 7 Dec., was the destruction of two Japanese airplanes by "B" Battery, 55th Coast Artillery is made in a letter of citation from Col. E. B. Walker, commanding officer, 15th Coast Artillery. The citation dispatched to the Commander, Battery "B," 55th CA, Ft. Kamehameha, T. H., follows: "On 7 Dec. 1941, during the attack by Japanese aircraft at about 0813 two Japanese planes were brought down by Battery 'B,' 55th Coast Artillery. As far as can be learned these were the first Japanese casualties caused by any Coast Artillery units.

"Sgt. Casimir Jankauskas and Corp. Charles D. Keith were the machine gunners who were directly responsible for the destruction of the two enemy planes.

"It is with great pleasure and pride that I am able to make this a matter of record. The actions of the entire personnel of the battery showed a fine fighting spirit and discipline and reflected the re-

sults of careful training and numerous practice alerts.

"Copies of this letter will be furnished to Sergeant Jankauskas and Corporal Keith, Captain Ebey (Capt. Frank W. Ebey, 55th CA), and for the battery records."

Army Warrant Officers

The War Department this week announced that it would advance date of the scheduled examination for warrant officers (junior grade) from 17-18 March to 3-4 March, and at the same time announced that a second examination to create a list of eligibles for temporary appointment as warrant officer (Jg) would be held in April or May.

Reason for the second examination is the fact that a much smaller number of applications than was anticipated was received for the already scheduled tests. About 7,000 applicants will take the March examinations, whereas it is planned to make about 600 permanent appointments as warrant officer (junior grade) and about 6,300 appointments as temporary warrant officer (junior grade).

Obviously, it is not feasible to make these 6,900 appointments from a list of only 7,000 applicants. Therefore, those who qualify from the first tests, now advanced to early March so that appointments may be made by about 1 June, will be given the permanent appointments and a reasonable number will be given temporary appointments. The remainder of the temporary appointments will be filled through the second examination.

The second examination will enable those who failed to submit applications for the first tests to get in their applications. Standards will remain the same, but it is possible that the examinations will be "streamlined."

Exact details of the second examination have not yet been worked out, but it is hoped to have the tests in April or May.

Chief Warrant Officers

Appointments to chief warrant officer (temporary) are expected to be announced by the War Department about the first of March, it was learned this week. These appointments will be given to warrant officers who had at least three years' service as warrant officers on 1 Feb., and who were recommended for such appointment by their superior officers for demonstrated ability, type of duty performed and superior manner of performance.

About 115 warrant officers are eligible for temporary chief warrant officer appointments by reason of service, but, of course, some of this number may not be recommended for such appointments.

Bandleaders

An examination for appointment to the Army Music School will be held for qualified personnel in continental United States on 14 and 15 April.

Those who qualify for appointment will be sent to the school for three months, and if they complete the course successfully, will be appointed warrant officer bandleaders. Eligibility for the course is prescribed in Section IX of the new edition of Army Regulations 610-10.

Amend Army Travel Pay Act

The Senate Military Affairs Committee has reported without amendment, legislation, S. 2268, amending the Army Travel Pay Act to authorize transportation of discharged selectees, not to their induction stations or the O.C.C. camps from which inducted, but to their local boards or to their place of original enrollment.

Army Nominations Confirmed

Nominations of the following Army officers for promotion to colonel were confirmed by the Senate this week:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| D. McL. Crawford, SC | James Kirk, OD |
| J. N. Hauser, FA | R. McG. Littlejohn, QMC |
| T. J. Hayes, OD | W. H. Halslip, Inf. |
| W. H. Wilbur, Inf. | W. N. Bodine, OD |
| S. P. Spalding, OD | B. Q. Jones, Cav. |
| B. Q. Jones, Cav. | J. H. Johnson, QMC |
| S. H. MacGregor, OD | |
| Davenport Johnson, AC | |

Regular Army Appointments

The War Department this week submitted and the Senate confirmed appointment in the Regular Army of 19 additional officers who as Reserve officers and National Guard officers on active duty took competitive examinations in July and September.

These appointments are in addition to the 219 printed in the 31 Jan. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

At the same time, the War Department revealed that it is preparing an announcement for the next examination for Regular Army appointments, and expects to publish the information within the next few weeks.

Those appointed in the Regular Army as second lieutenants were:

In Infantry

Rex Applegate Jean K. Lambert
Robert M. Hamilton Verle D. Miller
Corson L. Hilton, Jr. Frank H. Stone
Almon L. Hugins, Jr. Joseph Szabo
Lucien F. Keller Lamar A. Welch

In Field Artillery

C. W. Matheny, Jr. Henry G. Mitchel, 3d

In Coast Artillery Corps

John E. Arthur, Jr. Eugene L. Hess

In Corps of Engineers

James E. Foley Jesse Thomas, Jr.

In Quartermaster Corps

Robert S. Regenstein

In Chemical Warfare Service

Richard O. Gordon Leonard C. Miller

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Lieutenant Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps,
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War's Effect on Statutes

The effects of the war upon various Army statutes has been compiled by the War Department which notes the statutes suspended during a state of war, and likewise lists the statutes put into operation subsequent to a declaration of a state of war.

The complete compilation follows:

Suspended Statutes

Statutes affecting the War Department which are suspended during a state of war: In time of peace the benefits of the United States Employees' Compensation Act are extended to members of the Officers' Reserve Corps or of the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army physically injured in line of duty while on active duty, or traveling to or from such duty, or training without pay, or dying as a result of such physical injury (act 15 July 1939, 53 Stat. 1042; 5 U. S. C. Supp. 797).

The organized peace establishment of the Army, including the Regular Army, National Guard, and Organized Reserves, shall include all divisions and other organizations necessary to form a basis for complete mobilization for national emergency declared by Congress (act 3 June 1916, 39 Stat. 166; 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 759; 10 U. S. C. 5).

The provision that Army officers or enlisted men are not to be required to serve more than two years on tours of duty on foreign stations is not to be applicable "in case of insurrection or of actual or threatened hostilities and . . . for temporary emergencies" (act 4 Mar. 1915, 38 Stat. 1078; act 29 May 1934, 48 Stat. 816; 10 U. S. C. 17).

In peacetime the detail of an officer to the General Staff Corps is to be for a period of four years unless sooner relieved (act 3 June 1938, 52 Stat. 610; 10 U. S. C. Supp. 25).

Army officers of the line are not in time of peace to be detailed as members of the General Staff Corps unless they have served two of the preceding six years with combatant troops, or as instructor of the National Guard, Organized Reserves, or Reserve Officers' Training Corps; officers below the grade of brigadier general must perform duty with combatant troops for at least one year in every period of five consecutive years, except that officers of less than one year's commissioned service in the regular Army may be detailed as students at service schools (act 22 April, 1938, 52 Stat. 220; 10 U. S. C. Supp. 27, 28, 532 note).

In time of peace, to receive rating as pilot, specified hours must be spent, etc. (act 2 July 1926, 44 Stat. 781; 10 U. S. C. 291d).

In time of peace not less than 20% of the total number of pilots employed in Air Corps tactical units are to be enlisted men (act 2 July 1926, 44 Stat. 781; 10 U. S. C. 291f).

In time of peace officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps must at the time of appointment be citizens of the United States or of the Philippine Islands between twenty-one and sixty years of age. Only former Army officers may be originally appointed as reserve officers in the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, or Air Corps, in a grade above that of second lieutenant. So far as practicable, Reserve officers must be assigned to units in the locality of their place of residence (act 3 June 1916, 39 Stat. 189; act 12 May 1917, 40 Stat. 73; act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 775; act 22 Sept. 1922, 42 Stat. 1033; act 15 June 1933, 48 Stat. 154; act 12 June 1934, 48 Stat. 639; 10 U. S. C. 353, 370).

The restriction on employment of Reserve officers on active duty for more than fifteen days is not applicable "in time of a national emergency expressly declared by Congress" (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 776; 10 U. S. C. 300).

Right of war veterans to discharge from Enlisted Reserve Corps on request exists only in time of peace (act 3 June 1916, 39 Stat. 195; act 9 July 1918, 40 Stat. 891; act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 780; act 8 June 1926, 44 Stat. 704; 15 Mar. 1940, 54 Stat. 53; 10 U. S. C. 424).

Certain restrictions on active duty service of members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps are not applicable "in time of a national emergency expressly declared by Congress" (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 780; 10 U. S. C. 426).

Instruction camps authorized for members of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are not to be maintained for longer period than six weeks in any one year, "except in time of actual or threatened hostilities" (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 778; 10 U. S. C. 441).

The peacetime commissioned strength of the Regular Army is prescribed with a total of 16,719 officers (act 3 April 1939, 53 Stat. 536; 10 U. S. C. Supp. 481b).

The number of enlisted men of the Regular Army is limited to 280,000, "except in time of war or similar emergency where the public safety demands it" (act 3 June 1916, 39 Stat. 186; act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 759; 10 U. S. C. 602).

In time of peace only citizens, Indians or declarants may enlist originally in Army (act 1 Aug. 1894, 28 Stat. 216; 10 U. S. C. 625).

The President may in time of peace permit any enlisted man to purchase his discharge from the Army (act 16 June 1900, 26 Stat. 156; 10 U. S. C. 651).

Retired officers, warrant officers, or enlisted men, are not, except with their consent, to be detailed by the Secretary of War

as instructors in military training at schools and colleges in time of peace (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 780; 10 U. S. C. 1181).

In time of peace shipments consigned to agents for use of the United States are to be delivered as promptly as possible and without regard to any embargo that may have been declared; no such embargo is to apply to shipments so consigned (act 3 June 1916, 39 Stat. 604; 10 U. S. C. 1362).

The two year statute of limitations is lifted as to desertion in time of war (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 794; 10 U. S. C. 1510).

Except for desertion in time of war and certain other offenses no person convicted by a court-martial may be confined in a penitentiary (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 795; 10 U. S. C. 1513).

In time of peace confinement in a penitentiary of a person subject to military law is not to be for a longer period than that prescribed by statute for the particular offense, unless the accused is convicted at the same time of one or more other offenses (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 796; 10 U. S. C. 1516).

Sentences to death or dismissal by courts-martial require confirmation by the President in time of peace (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 796; 10 U. S. C. 1519).

In time of peace no person shall against his objection, be tried by general court-martial until five days after service of the charges upon him (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 802; act 20 Aug. 1937, 50 Stat. 724; 10 U. S. C. 1542).

Commanding officers shall deliver up persons accused of crimes or offenses, except in time of war (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 803; 10 U. S. C. 1546).

Persons subject to military law are not to be tried by court martial for murder or rape "committed . . . in time of peace" within the States or the District of Columbia (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 805; 10 U. S. C. 1564).

In time of peace no Army officer is to be dismissed except by sentence of a general court martial or in mitigation thereof (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 811; 10 U. S. C. 1590).

President may impose retaliatory embargoes, etc., during war in which United States is not engaged (act 8 Sept. 1916, 39 Stat. 799; 15 U. S. C. 76, 77).

Prohibition on enlistment in foreign armed forces partially suspended in time of war (R. S. 5282; act 4 Mar. 1906, 35 Stat. 1089; act 7 May 1917, 40 Stat. 39; 18 U. S. C. 22).

President may act to maintain neutrality of United States (act 15 June 1917, 40 Stat. 221; act 28 Mar. 1940, 54 Stat. 79; 18 U. S. C. 31-36, 38, 39).

While United States is neutral President may restrict operations of certain ships and submarines (act 4 Nov. 1939, 54 Stat. 9; 22 U. S. C. A. 245j-9, 245j-10).

Rights of traveling salesmen of certain Latin American countries in United States and of United States in those countries may be curtailed in time of war (act 22 Sept. 1922, 42 Stat. 1028; 22 U. S. C. 247).

In time of peace no more than twenty-five copies of Supreme Court Reports are to be distributed to the Secretary of War for military headquarters which exercise general court-martial jurisdiction (R. S. 683, Judicial Code, section 227, as amended; 28 U. S. C. 334).

In time of peace the National Guard of the United States are to be administered, armed, uniformed, etc., as the National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia (act 15 June 1933, 48 Stat. 155; act 19 June 1935, 49 Stat. 391; 32 U. S. C. 44n).

In time of peace Secretary of War may make exceptions as to organization of the National Guard, otherwise it shall be the same as prescribed for the Regular Army, subject to certain provisions (act 3 June 1916, 39 Stat. 197; act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 780; act 15 June 1933, 48 Stat. 156; 32 U. S. C. 5).

The President may order officers of the National Guard of the United States to active duty "in an emergency at any time;" but no such officer is to be employed on active duty for more than fifteen days in a year without his own consent, "except in time of a national emergency expressly declared by Congress" (act 19 June 1935, 49 Stat. 391; 32 U. S. C. Supp. 81c).

In time of peace discharges may be given in the National Guard and the National Guard of the United States prior to the expiration of terms of enlistment, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War (act 15 June 1933, 48 Stat. 157; 32 U. S. C. 125).

In time of peace National Guard enlisted men may not by transfer between the active and inactive Guard, be required to serve under any enlistment for a longer time than the period for which they enlisted (act 15 June 1933, 48 Stat. 159; 32 U. S. C. 133).

In time of peace the President may order officers of the National Guard of the United States to certain active duty, with their consent (act 15 June 1933, 48 Stat. 155; 32 U. S. C. 142a).

The President may in time of peace keep in actual service as many of the public armed vessels as are required, to be officered and manned as he may direct; the remaining vessels are to be laid up in convenient ports (R. S. 1534, 1535; 34 U. S. C. 452, 453).

No rental allowance shall accrue to an officer having no dependents while he is on field

or sea duty (act 10 June 1922, 42 Stat. 628; act 31 May 1924, 43 Stat. 250; 37 U. S. C. 10).

The President may suspend certain provisions of law relating to wages of laborers, etc., under public building contracts, "in the event of a national emergency" (act 30 Aug. 1935, 49 Stat. 1013; 40 U. S. C. Supp. 276a-5).

Employment of laborers and mechanics on public works for more than eight hours a day is prohibited, "except in case of extraordinary emergency" (act 3 Mar. 1913, 37 Stat. 726; 40 U. S. C. 321).

The statutory limit on the education orders (for the manufacture of special munitions, etc.) which may be awarded to any one factory is not applicable, "during any war in which the United States is engaged" (act 16 June 1938, 52 Stat. 708; 50 U. S. C. Supp. 93).

Certain defense materials may only be used in time of war or emergency consequent on a threat of war (act 7 June 1939, 53 Stat. 811; 50 U. S. C. 98c).

Public money shall not be spent on sites purchased for military use until consent of state is had and approval of Attorney General of title (R. S. 355; act 28 June 1930, 46 Stat. 828; act 9 Oct. 1940, 54 Stat. 1083; 33 U. S. C. 733; 34 U. S. C. 529; 40 U. S. C. 255; 50 U. S. C. 175. Possibly suspended in time of war by act 2 July 1917, 40 Stat. 241; act 11 Apr. 1918, 40 Stat. 518; 50 U. S. C. 171; act 9 July 1918, 40 Stat. 888; 50 U. S. C. 172).

The appropriation "Recreation fund, Army" is not subject to withdrawal "except in time of war when it is to be available for expenditure by the Secretary of War" for the amusement, etc., of the enlisted personnel of the Military Establishment. [This fund was abolished by act of 26 June 1934 (48 Stat. 1229 sec. 8; U. S. Code 31: 725c), and the balance covered into the surplus fund of the Treasury, with a proviso that in the event of war an amount equal to the amount so covered is authorized to be appropriated for the same purpose.] (act 4 Mar. 1933; 47 Stat. 1573).

The provision that the natural features of the Barro Colorado Island in Gatun Lake, Canal Zone, are to be left in their natural state for scientific observation and investigation is not to be applicable "in the event of declared national emergency" (act 2 July 1940, 54 Stat. 724).

The provision that the number of men inducted into service under the Selective Training and Service Act is to be limited to 900,000, is not to be in effect in time of war (act 16 Sept. 1940, 54 Stat. 886). Modified by section 9, Joint Resolution 18 Aug. 1941 (Pub. Law 213, 77th Cong.).

Various classes of persons are exempt from liability to serve in any reserve component of the land or naval forces of the United States in time of peace (act 16 Sept. 1940, 54 Stat. 886; 50 U. S. C. 304; act 29 May 1941; Pub. Law 87, 77th Cong.).

Specific War Statutes

Statutes affecting the War Department which are put in operation by a state of war:

Flags taken from the enemy shall be collected by the Secretary of War (R. S. 218; 5 U. S. C. 198).

Persons who desert the Army in time of war forfeit citizenship (R. S. 1998; act 22 Aug. 1912, 37 Stat. 356; 8 U. S. C. 11; act 14 Oct. 1940, 54 Stat. 1141, 1168; 8 U. S. C. 706, 801). Same as to those who leave the country to avoid conscription after enrollment (act 14 Oct. 1940, 54 Stat. 1141; 8 U. S. C. 706).

Alien enemies, with certain exceptions, may not be naturalized during a state of war (act 14 Oct. 1940, 54 Stat. 1159; 8 U. S. C. 726).

The Surgeon-General of the Army, with the approval of the Secretary of War, may appoint as many contract surgeons as necessary "in emergencies" (act 2 Feb. 1901, 31 Stat. 752, sec. 18; 10 U. S. C. 107).

In time of war the Chief of Ordnance (or the senior officer of that corps for any district) is to execute the orders of any general or field officer commanding any army, garrison, or detachment, for the supply of all ordnance and ordnance stores for garrison, field, or siege service (R. S. 1166; 10 U. S. C. 194).

Observer may be flying officer in time of war (act 2 July 1926, 44 Stat. 781; 10 U. S. C. 291e).

Temporary excess in proportion of non-flying officers authorized in time of war (act 2 July 1926, 44 Stat. 780; 10 U. S. C. 291a).

Regular Army Reserve may be called to active duty only in emergency declared by President and must be relieved after six months after termination (act 3 June 1916, 39 Stat. 187; act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 775; act 25 Apr. 1938, 52 Stat. 221; 10 U. S. C. 343).

Appointment in Officers' Reserve Corps in force at outbreak of war shall continue in force until six months after its termination, unless sooner discharged (act 3 June 1916, 39 Stat. 189; act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 775; act 22 Sept. 1922, 42 Stat. 1033; act 15 June 1933, 48 Stat. 154; 10 U. S. C. 358).

All enlistments in the Regular Army or the Enlisted Reserve Corps, in force at the outbreak of war, or entered into during its continuation, are to continue in force until six months after its termination, unless sooner terminated by the President (act 3 June 1916, 39 Stat. 193; act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 780;

act 8 June 1926, 44 Stat. 705; act 15 Mar. 1940, 54 Stat. 53; 10 U. S. C. 425).

Officers of the Regular Army may, "in time of war or national emergency determined by the President," be appointed to higher grades without vacating their permanent appointments; all such appointments below the grade of brigadier-general are to be made by the President alone; general officers with the consent of the Senate (sec. 51, N. D. A., as amended; act 15 June 1933, 48 Stat. 161; act 9 Sept. 1940, 54 Stat. 875; Pub. No. 781; 10 U. S. C. 513).

The President with Senate confirmation may confer brevet commissions upon Army officers for distinguished conduct in the presence of the enemy (R. S. 1206; 10 U. S. C. 521).

Army officers are to be assigned to duty according to their brevet rank only "when actually engaged in hostilities" (act 3 Mar. 1883, 22 Stat. 457; 10 U. S. C. 625).

All enlistments in time of war shall be in the Army of the United States, for duration plus six months, unless sooner discharged. All persons enlisted in any component at any time shall be freely transferred from one unit to another in time of war (sec. 127a, N. D. A., as amended; act 14 May 1940, 54 Stat. 213; 10 U. S. C. 634).

An Army officer, assigned to command pertaining to a higher grade with troops operating against the enemy, is entitled to receive the pay and allowances of the grade appropriate to the command exercised (act 26 Apr. 1898, 30 Stat. 365; 10 U. S. C. 604).

Regular Army enlisted men and members of militia and volunteers entitled to pay while prisoners of war (R. S. 1288; 10 U. S. C. 846).

Retired officers may be employed on active duty with full pay in time of war (sec. 127a, N. D. A., as amended; 41 Stat. 785; 10 U. S. C. 902).

Retired nurses may be employed on active duty with the full active pay and allowances of their grades "in time of war or national emergency" (act 13 May 1926, 44 Stat. 532; 10 U. S. C. 1032).

The proceeds from operation of public utilities in connection with engineer operations in the field overseas are to be available for such utilities "in case of actual or threatened war" (act 9 July 1918, 40 Stat. 893; act 29 May 1925, 45 Stat. 980; 10 U. S. C. 1287).

The President is empowered in time of war to assume control of transportation systems for the transfer of troops, war material, etc. [See also act of 28 Feb. 1920, 41 Stat. 457 (c)] (act 29 Aug. 1916, 39 Stat. 645; 10 U. S. C. 1361).

Upon the President's demand, "in time of war or threatened war" preference and precedence over all other traffic shall be given for the transportation of troops and war material (act 29 Aug. 1916, 39 Stat. 604; 10 U. S. C. 1362; 49 U. S. C. 6 (8)).

Medal of honor may be awarded for conduct in actual conflict with enemy (act 9 July 1918, 40 Stat. 870; 10 U. S. C. 1403).

Distinguished service cross may be awarded for heroism in military operations against an armed enemy (act 9 July 1918, 40 Stat. 870; 10 U. S. C. 1406).

Silver star may be awarded for gallantry in action (act 9 July 1918, 40 Stat. 871; act 24 Jan. 1920, 41 Stat. 398; 10 U. S. C. 1412).

Retainers to the camp and persons accompanying or serving with the Armies of the United States in the field in time of war are subject to the articles of war (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 787; 10 U. S. C. 1473).

In time of war jurisdiction of general courts-martial is extended to all persons subject to trial by military tribunals by the law of war (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 789; 10 U. S. C. 1483).

In time of war persons subject to military law are not liable to prosecution for crimes committed two years before arraignment, except for "desertion committed in time of war," etc. (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 794; 10 U. S. C. 1510).

In time of war the Commanding General of the Army, or of the territorial department or division, may confirm court-martial sentences of dismissal of an officer below the grade of brigadier-general, or of death for persons convicted of murder, rape, mutiny, or desertion, or as spies (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 790; 10 U. S. C. 1519).

Desertion from the Army is punishable by death in time of war (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 800; 10 U. S. C. 1530).

Advising, persuading or assisting desertion from the Army in time of war is punishable by death (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 800; 10 U. S. C. 1531).

Misbehavior before the enemy is punishable by death (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 803; 10 U. S. C. 1547).

Compelling commander to surrender is punishable by death, etc. (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 803; 10 U. S. C. 1548).

Betraying a countryperson in time of war is punishable by death, etc. (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 803; 10 U. S. C. 1549).

Forcing a safeguard in time of war is punishable by death, etc. (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 803; 10 U. S. C. 1550).

Captured property belongs to the United States. Dealing in it or failure to secure it is punishable (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 804; (Please turn to Page 696))

THE UNITED STATES NAVY and MARINE CORPS

Reservists to Regular Navy

The House this week passed without debate and sent to the Senate legislation, H. R. 4808, authorizing appointment of Naval and Marine Corps Reservists with 18 months' active service into the Regular Navy and Marine Corps.

The bill as introduced by Representative Cole, of N. Y., provided for commissioning of graduates of the V-7 midshipmen's class in the line of the Navy, and in this form was approved by the Navy Department. The bill was amended by the House Naval Affairs Committee to include all qualified reservists.

Text of the bill as passed by the House follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That commissioned officers of the Naval Reserve and the Marine Corps Reserve shall be eligible for appointment to commissioned rank in the Regular Navy or Regular Marine Corps, respectively, in such numbers as the President may deem necessary. Officers so appointed shall, upon appointment occupy the same grade, with the same precedence, occupied by them in the Naval Reserve or the Marine Corps Reserve.

Sec. 2. All appointees authorized by section 1 of this act shall, on 30 June of the calendar year in which appointed, have completed, while in a commissioned status, not less than 18 months of continuous active service in the Navy or Marine Corps, 12 months of which shall have been on board ships of the Navy or service in the field; *Provided*, That they shall before appointment establish their moral, physical, mental and professional qualifications in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may

prescribe.

Sec. 3. Each officer appointed pursuant to this act to the grade of ensign or second lieutenant and each officer so appointed to a grade above that of ensign or second lieutenant shall, respectively, become eligible for promotion, or for consideration by a selection board as of the date the officer next junior to him becomes so eligible; *Provided*, That the qualification of sea service prescribed in section 11(c) of the Act of 23 June, 1938, shall not apply to such officers while in the grade to which originally appointed.

Oppose Commodores in Navy

The Navy Department has expressed its opposition to H. R. 6281, a bill introduced 19 Dec. 1941, by Representative Izak, of Calif., which would provide for selection of rear admirals from captains on a fitted as well as best-fitted basis, and upon retirement would advance such officers to rank of commodore without any increase in pay.

"Considerable administrative difficulties would be experienced in time of war in utilizing the services of officers with rank of commodore for the reason that there exists no duty assignment commensurate with that rank," said the department. "Officers with the rank of captain, however, could be usefully employed."

Witness Describes Navy Attack

A crippling blow at the Japanese power in the mid-Pacific, possibly a preview of what Japan itself may expect, was pictured last week as the Navy Department allowed publication of eye-witness accounts of the attack on the Gilbert and Marshall Islands which took place on 1 Feb. The Navy also announced last week that 16 enemy ships, including one aircraft carrier, one light cruiser, one destroyer, three large fleet tankers, one cargo vessel, two submarines and two large seaplanes were destroyed and "other" vessels seriously damaged. The attack also resulted in the destruction of 15 enemy fighter planes, 11 scout bombers, and 10 other bombers, the Navy said.

An eye-witness describing the Navy's attack said: "I saw great guns from our ships rake the strongly held Japanese island of Tarao from one end to the other today. They fought off repeated attacks from the air, hammered belching shore batteries into silence—and right now we are steaming away with not much more damage than could be fixed by a village blacksmith."

Text of the Navy's official description of the attack may be found on page 688 of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, issue of 14 Feb.

Change Naval Frontiers

The title of commander of the North Atlantic Naval Coastal Frontier has been changed to commander of the Eastern Sea Frontier.

Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, USN, Commandant of the Third Naval District, who was formerly known as Commander of the North Atlantic Naval Coastal Frontier, is now known as Commander of the Eastern Sea Frontier.

This change in title is in accordance with an official order of the Secretary of the Navy, and applies to all other Naval Coastal Frontier Commanders. In the future, they will be known as Commanders of Sea Frontiers prefixed by the area in which they command.

The change in title in respect to Admiral Andrews means expanded area and additional duties have been placed under his command, but for military reasons these cannot be disclosed or discussed at this time.

Marine Nominations Confirmed

The following Marine Corps nominations were confirmed by the Senate this week:

To be major general—Charles F. B. Price.
To be brigadier general—Joseph C. Fegan.
To be colonels—Thomas B. Gale and Field Harris.
To be lieutenant colonels—Stanley E. Riederhof and Morris L. Shively.
To be majors—Karl K. Louthier and Paul Drake.
To be captains—Donald K. Yost and Frederick R. Payne, jr.
To be 2nd Lt.—Robert B. Davis.

74 Marine Officers Promoted

Seventy-four second lieutenants of the Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve have been temporarily appointed to the grade of first lieutenant with rank from 2 Feb. 1942, Marine Corps Headquarters announced this week.

The list of officers, all of whom are regulars except those followed by an asterisk (*), follow:

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Edwin C. Godbold | Brooks L. Pack* |
| Richard L. Boll* | Wm. C. Humbert |
| Robt. L. Smith* | Everett E. Munn* |
| John E. Bell | Roger C. Power, jr. |
| Rex M. Heap | Thos. J. Mitchell* |
| Carl M. Longley | Robt. E. Curdin |
| H. L. Hoover, jr.* | Chas. A. Rigaud |
| Peter V. Metcalf* | Elmer L. Gilbert |
| Wm. J. O'Brien, jr.* | Robt. B. Mattson* |
| Jas. W. Keene | Chas. W. Somers, jr. |
| John D. Mattox* | Donald J. Robinson* |
| Sam'l D. Mandeville, | Horace A. Pehl |
| jr. | Harry F. Rice |
| Harry S. Nesmy* | John E. Bentsch* |
| Wm. D. Masters | Wm. B. Oldfield |
| Jas. S. Mullins | Michael E. Peshek |
| Wm. Squires* | Robt. W. Kaiser |
| Ralston R. Hannas, jr. | Marion E. Carl |
| Robt. A. Nicholson* | Kenneth H. Black |
| Jas. A. Donovan, jr.* | Luther R. Selbert |
| Thos. W. Huston* | Thos. V. Murto, jr. |
| John D. Howard | Henry J. Smart* |
| Howard E. King | Wm. J. Langfitt* |
| Glenn R. Long | Wm. G. Lind, jr.* |
| A. A. Polindexter* | B. B. Manchester, III |
| Champ Ligon* | Wm. McNulty* |
| Albert W. Moffett | Cecil W. Shuler |
| A. B. Hammond, jr.* | Robt. R. Burns |
| Ernest W. Jones* | Lee A. Christoffersen |
| Robt. C. McDonough | Robt. S. Riddell |
| Emerson E. Mason* | Robt. M. Hanna* |
| Herbert T. Merrill | Wendell H. Best |
| John R. Alvord | John. I. Williamson, |
| Albert H. Potter | jr. |
| Jas. C. Pye* | Wyntt B. Carneal, jr. |
| Robt. P. Felker* | B. K. Weatherwax* |
| Gordon A. Hardwick | Wm. E. Cullen* |
| Cyril C. Sheehan* | |

Enemy Ships Sunk or Damaged

The following figures are based entirely upon U. S. Official communiques complete to 19 Feb. Sinkings or ships damaged announced by the various U. S. task forces, unless included in the official communiques are not included. More vessels were damaged than is shown by the figures; the additional number however is vague, merely being announced as "others."

| | Sunk | Probably Sunk | Damaged |
|---------------|------|---------------|---------|
| Navy | 47 | 7 | 5 |
| Army | 13 | 6 | 9 |
| Marines | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 67 | 13 | 14 |

Advance Retired Officers

The House this week passed and sent to the President legislation, S. 1630, providing for the advancement on the retired list of the Navy and Marine Corps certain officers retired before 1938.

The bill, as passed, provides: That all officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, retired prior to 23 June, 1938, and all staff officers of the Navy who have been or shall be retired on or subsequent to that date, who have been specially commended for their performance of duty in actual combat by the head of the executive department under whose jurisdiction such duty was performed, and who have not been advanced on the retired list under any other provision of law, shall be advanced on the retired list to the rank of the next higher grade with three-fourths of the active-duty pay of the grade in which serving at the time of retirement: *Provided*, That no increased retire pay shall be held to accrue to any such officer prior to the date of approval of this act.

Secretary Has Redistribution List

Secretary of the Navy Knox is expected to consider the redistribution of grades and ratings of officers of the Navy within the next few days it was indicated this week. New redistribution figures have been again submitted to the Secretary after he, about two weeks ago, returned the redistribution figures to the Bureau of Navigation for alteration.

While no details of the new redistribution figures will be made available until the Secretary has approved the new plan, it was stated this week that the redistribution will be based on a total officer strength of slightly more than 7,500.

Marine Corps Staff Heads

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee has reported with a minor perfecting amendment a bill, S. 2229, which would permit officers of the Marine Corps who retire while serving as head of a staff department, or who, after serving at least 2½ years as head of a staff department, thereafter retire in a lower grade, to retire with the rank, pay and allowances to which entitled as head of the staff department.

The bill would extend to the heads of Marine staff departments retirement privileges now enjoyed by chiefs of bureau of the Navy Department.

Enactment of the bill would involve no additional expense to the government, the Naval Committee stated in its report, since, under present pay laws, colonels and brigadier generals receive the same amount of retired pay.

Dental Corps Selection Board

The President of the United States has approved the recommendations of the Dental Corps Selection Board which selected 15 officers of the rank of lieutenant for advancement to the rank of lieutenant commander, and 18 officers of the rank of lieutenant (jg) for advancement to the rank of lieutenant.

The selection board, which convened in the Navy Department on 19 Jan. 1942, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, was composed of Captains George M. Frazier, DC, USA, President; Louis F. Snyder, DC, USN, Clark E. Morrow, DC, USN, Howard R. McCleery, DC, USN, Andrew L. Burleigh, DC, USN, James I. Root, DC, USN, members, and Lt. Comdr. Lyman R. Vaughan, DC, USN, recorder.

Officers recommended for advancement are:

| For Lieutenant Commander | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Charles F. Lynch | James H. Connelly |
| Curtiss W. Schantz | Merritt J. Crawford |
| Francis V. Lydon | Adolph W. Borum |
| Mack Meradith | William D. Bryan |
| William D. F. Stagner | Paul M. Carbiener |
| George N. Crosland | Claude E. Adkins |
| Victor A. LeClair | R. H. Barrett, jr. |
| Robert W. Wheelock | |

| For Lieutenant | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Dewey D. Jackson | Claud M. Fraleigh |
| Charles J. Schork | August Bartelle |
| Albert T. Smith | Conrad H. Brandt |
| Henry C. Knight | Myron G. Turner |
| John C. Farquhar | Carl A. Veline |
| Paul L. Brandt | Edmund E. Jeannette |
| William E. Sanders | William R. Franklin |
| Clarence R. Connell | Enates W. Murphy |
| Edward V. Barth | William D. Owen |

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Promoted for "Meritorious Conduct"

Rewarded for "especially meritorious conduct in action," 19 members of the USS Salinas, Naval tanker torpedoed on 30 Oct., 1941, have been promoted, the Navy Department reported this week. In the group promoted were Chief Machinist's Mate Francis H. McIntyre, USN, and Machinist's Mate 1st Class Rual S. Wilson, both of whom previously were awarded the Navy Cross by Vice Adm. Royal E. Ingersoll, USN, Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet.

McIntyre, advanced temporarily to the warrant officer rank of Machinist, and Wilson, given an acting appointment in the enlisted rating of Chief Machinist's Mate, received the Navy Cross on 24 Jan., when similar awards were made to Comdr. Harley F. Cope, Lt. Comdr. Ashton B. Smith, and Lt. Theodore L. Jeremann, the commanding, executive, and engineer officers, respectively, aboard the USS Salinas.

Temporarily advanced to the warrant rank of Electrician is Chief Electrician's Mate Albert W. Brown, while those promoted to the next higher rating are: Fireman 1st Class William L. Archer, Boatswain's Mate 1st Class Henry T. Bugg, Seaman 2nd Class Edwin Davis, Quartermaster 1st Class Edward M. Eakin, Seamen 1st Class James E. Gaddy, Lunsford O. Garrett, Jr., and David M. Clehrist, Boatswain's Mate 2nd Class Francis L. Henderson, Shipfitter 2nd Class Harold C. Hoover, Quartermaster 3rd Class Thomas G. Kneavel, Signalman 1st Class Edward J. Murphy, Machinist's Mate 2nd Class William L. Sachs, Machinist's Mate 1st Class Lloyd A. Savage, Jr., Storekeeper 3rd Class John Quitman Turnage, Seaman 1st Class Garland J. Vaughn, and Fireman 1st Class Roy Wood.

West Coast Ratio High

Its record of 113.82 enlistments for each 100,000 population residing in its area, has earned first place distinction for the Portland, Ore., Recruiting Station during the month of January, the Navy Department announced late last week. The Los Angeles station was second with 100.30, San Francisco third with 85.95, San Diego fourth with 84.26 and Seattle fifth with 78.71.

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U. S. COAST GUARD

CAPT. James Pine, USCG, Coast Guard Academy Superintendent, informed officials at Coast Guard Headquarters early this week that 131 members of the Coast Guard Reserve had already arrived at New London to begin a three to four months' course which will result in their being commissioned in the Coast Guard Reserve.

The Reserve class at its full strength will have a complement of 200 men, who come both from civilian life and from

among Coast Guard personnel, qualified by their educational attainments.

The annual examination given to candidates for the Coast Guard Academy will be held on 13 and 14 May, according to an announcement released from Coast Guard Headquarters. Tentatively, it is expected that 125 will be appointed to the Academy, this number subject, of course, to change. Last year, it is recalled, 146 were appointed as a result of the examinations given in 60 different cities.

For complete information, applicants are advised to write to Coast Guard Headquarters, Washington.

Two additional Coast Guard training stations are now being constructed and are expected to be ready by 1 June, officials announce. Both of the new stations, at Alameda, Calif., and Groton, Conn., will be utilized for advanced training of Coast Guard personnel. The station at Alameda will have a capacity of 1300 trainees while that at Groton will be able to train 2,000.

Two new Coast Guard cutters, the Balsam and Gentian are scheduled to be launched during April. Sponsor designations for the new vessels are being made.

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W-17

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1942

"Conditions of campaign and the demands of the battlefield are seldom appreciated except by veterans of such experiences."—GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Legislative assurance, now, that our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained at such strengths as may be determined by the War Department General Staff and the General Board of the Navy to be necessary to guard the nation and its interests against any enemy or combination of enemies.
2. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant and enlisted personnel, active and retired; all temporarily promoted officers to receive pay of grade in which serving.
3. A long range study by the General Board of the Navy to the end that an equitable and just system of promotion for the line and staff of the Navy and Marine Corps be enacted into law.
4. Revision of pension laws to assure service widows a living income.
5. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

WHEN THE BATTLESHIP ALABAMA was launched at the Norfolk Navy Yard this week, Secretary Knox spoke with justifiable pride of the speed with which the vessel is being rushed toward service with the Fleet. Nine months already have been clipped off the contract time for her completion, a magnificent record in these hurrying days of Japanese and Axis operations. It is getting to be a habit, the Secretary observed, for builders, private and naval, to deliver ships before their due date, a habit that will bring us supremacy upon the seas and victory. In thus lauding the work of the contractors, the Secretary failed to mention the fact known in Washington that the dynamic force he has placed back of construction is directly responsible for its impetus. When he assumed office a year and a half before Japan treacherously struck at Pearl Harbor, he told his materiel chiefs in no mincing words, that the peril of our involvement in war demanded complete and speedy preparation, and he declared he not only would accept no excuses for delays, but would insist that deliveries be expedited. He did not content himself with warnings. He reorganized the materiel branch of his Department so as to fix responsibility, changed outdated methods and abolished red tape. In brief, he established a simple system, and brought about gratifying cooperation with contractors. What this will mean to the country and to victory, the future will tell in numbers of battleships, aircraft carriers and planes, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, surprise craft, and the training the Fleet will require. The energy the Secretary has displayed in construction has extended to all branches of the Navy in being, and the high morale existing in the Service is, perhaps, best demonstrated by the quick recovery of the Pacific Fleet from the Pearl Harbor disaster, as demonstrated by effective raids made on the Marshall and Gilbert Islands. Disregarding these achievements, critics of the Secretary have sought to undermine him in public estimation by quoting from our social columns to show that he attends dinners at a time when Pearl Harbor should be remembered, and the Navy is at sea engaged in battle with our enemies. This is a new and petty low in newspaper ethics. As a matter of fact, of such widely spaced functions as Mr. Knox has attended, many have enabled contacts valuable for the Service he administers, while others have been for worthy relief, and even at such dinners he has been in contact with his Department. The truth is he is a hard working, efficient official, who is doing an excellent job, and it is a pleasure for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to testify to this truth.

TO the general public there may have been some surprise in the remarks of Lieutenant General McNair this week that Army units which have been in service for the past year need further training before they can be classed as first line troops. To the service, however, the statement is understandable. They know that the building of huge fighting forces on modern aerial and mechanized bases is a gigantic problem. They know that the forces against which they are pitted have had not one, but nine years in which to perfect their training, their tactics, their strategy, and their logistics. They know, too, the soundness of General McNair's statement that "valuable as is book training, which has been our diet so largely for the past twenty-odd years—due to the pinch of the budget—theoretical training cannot replace practical training in the field." The recent training program, General McNair said, has "verified the inevitable—that inadequately trained officers cannot train troops effectively." Unfortunately, during the lean years for military appropriations virtually all training was that which General McNair refers to as "book training." This was not due to any lack of recognition on the part of the responsible military leaders of the value of field exercises. The difficulty was in getting the funds for such maneuvers. In those days the Army, for practical purposes, was on a maintenance basis. Pay and subsistence was provided, plus a very small sum for experimental material. Reequipping of the forces with modern material was out of the question. As for field exercises, because of the wide dispersion of the small peace-time forces most of the expense of maneuvers came under the heads of travel and transportation, and Congress could not be convinced that the additional millions necessary to get the forces together would be justified by the training that would have resulted in larger scale exercises. The first genuine training victory was when General Douglas MacArthur, then Chief of Staff, persuaded Congress to appropriate enough money for a two-week maneuver each year for one of the four field armies. In effect this gave each of the field armies a short maneuver every four years, but it marked the first time since the World War that comparable forces had been able to get together for exercises. The Army made the most of it, but everyone now knows that had military advice been heeded to its full extent our burden today would be greatly eased.

Service Humor

Private Lives

When specialist ratings were abolished and the men holding them designated as corporals and sergeants, there was a great increase of non-commissioned officers. As a matter of fact, there were so many men sporting new chevrons that privates began to feel like a select group.

Digging at the men who had been granted new stripes and were eligible for membership in the non-commissioned officers' club, privates at one field in the Southeast organized a non-non-commissioned officers club.

—Press Release

New Hawaiian Disease

Have you heard of the new disease that is prevalent in Hawaii? It is called *Nipponitus* and causes a severe itching sensation in the trigger finger.

—Pearl Harbor Bulletin

A La Munchausen

First Explorer—"It was so cold where I was the candle froze and couldn't be blown out."

Second Explorer—"That's nothing. Where I was our words froze into chunks as we spoke, and we had to fry the lumps over a fire to hear what was being said."

—Contributed

Horse Cents

The old Army horse is still tough. At Ft. Riley, Kans., one attached to the Field Artillery, charged across a highway into an automobile. The horse was unhurt, but the car was so damaged that an Army claims board awarded its owner \$103.43 damages.

—War Dept. Release

Army Annals

Keesler Field, Miss.—On a recent night, a guard at the huge Air Corps Technical School here called to the guardhouse:

"Corporal of the guard, Post No. —!"
The corporal of the guard rushed out to the post to learn the reason for the summons. Said the guard:
"Can you fix my gun sling, corporal? It hurts my shoulder."

—Press Release

From a devotee of the newspaper comics, Pvt. "LNT" has come what we consider to be the best last-line contribution to the limerick which appeared in the 7 Feb. issue.

Comic cartoonists have felt the war call. Their pictured heroes are in it for all, Joe Palooka the champ
Was shipped far from camp,
America's inked idols will win the war brawl.

The successful use of cavalry troops in the Russian counter-offensive has spotlighted the activities of the mounted soldiers. So it is, that Sgt. "TRC" has submitted the following limerick, last-line contributions to which are invited for publication in the 7 Mar. issue.

There once was a horseman named Lee,
Who rode with his hands quite free,
A stumble and fall,
A solid tree wall,

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

C.I.H.—The design for the good conduct medal is being drawn up by the War Department, and the medal will be ready for issuance in about two months. Applications will not be accepted until that time.

W.P.J.—Design of the new Army of Occupation Medal and regulations for its issuance are being drawn up in the War Department and are expected to be ready in about two months.

O.W.S.—Since you have served longer than one year subsequent to the passage of Public Resolution 96, it would appear that you are entitled to receive the \$10 monthly bonus now that you have reenlisted.

A.B.B. and others—The War Department has issued the new edition of AR 610-10 which contains details on the scope of the forthcoming warrant officer (Jg) examination. A copy of this examination should be available in the office of your commanding officer.

G.B. and E.R.H.—Graduates of officer candidate schools who are senior enlisted men will not be automatically promoted above second lieutenant upon graduation. They may be sent to service schools and then promoted. (See article on first page of 31 Jan. issue.)

J.B.S.—Maj. Gen. Myron C. Cramer is now Judge Advocate General of the Army, succeeding Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion, who is now Provost Marshal General.

J.E.B.—The temporary appointments as chief warrant officer and warrant officer (Jg) announced in this paper were of men in the Hawaiian and Philippine Departments.

In the Journal

10 Years Ago

Col. John B. Shuman, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., is at Ft. Benning making an inspection of the Army Motion Picture Service activities.

20 Years Ago

Hearings on the bill for a temporary reduction in the number of Regular Army officers opened on 24 Feb. before the Senate committee, with Secretary Weeks and General Pershing as witnesses.

30 Years Ago

Secretary of War Stimson has made a vigorous protest against a published statement that the U. S. Army had cost \$1,896,000,000 in the last thirteen years. The secretary pointed out that this sum cannot be said the amount spent on the Army inasmuch as it includes the tremendous expenditures upon river and harbor work for that period, the cost of the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, the Chinese relief expedition, etc.

50 Years Ago

The question of the right of naval officers to sea duty pay while attached to the single-turreted monitor has just been decided by the U. S. Court of Claims in the affirmative.

75 Years Ago

Experiments are about to be made at Chatham to ascertain the explosive force of gun cotton in submarine operations.

War Department Organized Reserves



OFFICIAL ORDERS



Navy Department Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Henry L. Stimson
Under Secretary of War
Robert P. Patterson
Assistant Secretary of War
John J. McCloy
Assistant Secretary of War (Air)
Robert A. Lovett
Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall

CORPS AREA ORDERS

First Corps Area

Capt. Ramsay B. Thomas, MC, from Atlantic City, N. J., to Ft. Dix, N. J.
Capt. Francis X. O'Leary, CAC, from Camp Edwards, Mass., to Camp Stewart, Ga.
Lt. Col. William S. Vonbernhuth, AGD, from Ft. Devens, Mass., to Governors Island, N. Y.
Maj. Paul K. Thomas, FA, from Ft. Devens, Mass., to Camp Edwards, Mass.
Capt. David O. Gorlin, from Bridgeport, Conn., to Westover Fld., Chicopee Falls, Mass.
2nd Lt. Robert H. Jayne, QMC, from Ft. Devens, Mass., to Providence, R. I.
2nd Lt. Edith M. Colby, ANC, from Ft. Devens, Mass., 20 Feb., to Camp Edwards, Mass.

Maj. John B. McManus, Inf., from Camp Edwards, Mass., 13 Feb., to unit rendezvous, Boston, Mass.

1st Lt. Michael B. Messore, DC, from Ft. Devens, Mass., to State Airport, Hills Grove, R. I.

1st Lt. Elliott J. Marcoullier, Cav., from Ft. Devens, Mass., to Camp Edwards, Mass.

Following 1st Lts., from Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., to Ft. Adams, R. I.: Samuel M. Arnold, and Alden W. Bohlig.

Capt. Charles Preisigke, CAC, from Camp Langdon, N. H., 16 Feb., to Boston, Mass.

Capt. Dale L. Swartz, AC, from Chicopee Falls, Mass., to Windsor Locks, Conn.

1st Lt. Joseph L. Camisa, OD, from Camp Edwards, Mass., 19 Feb., to Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.

Col. Charles L. Furber, FA, from Camp Edwards, Mass., to Ft. Devens, Mass.

1st Lt. Joseph Rismann, MC, from Camp Edwards, Mass., to Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Res. Nurse Margaret M. Baker, to AD, 2 Mar., Walter Reed GH, Wash., D. C.

1st Lt. William H. Lebowitz, Dent-Res., to AD, 23 Feb., Boston, Mass.

1st Lt. Calvin B. Hastings, Cav-Res., to AD, 23 Feb., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

Res. Nurse Barbara E. Baggs, to AD, 19 Feb., sta. hosp., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Res. Nurse Lois A. King, to AD, 20 Feb., sta. hosp., Ft. Devens, Mass.

Res. Nurse Annie E. Macintosh, to AD, 23 Feb., sta. hosp., Camp Edwards, Mass.

1st Lt. Glenn F. Bingham, QM-Res., to AD, 2 Mar., Camp Lee, Va.

Capt. Frederic R. Cox, CA-Res., to AD, 16 Feb., Camp Langdon, N. H.

Capt. Walter C. Tobie, Engr-Res., to AD, 27 Feb., Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Capt. William T. Barto, Jr., Dent-Res., to AD, 2 Mar., sta. comp., Pine Camp, N. Y.

2nd Lt. Lloyd E. Taylor, AUS, to AD, 25 Feb., Boston, Mass.

2nd Lt. Henry R. Davis, Jr., AUS, to AD, 25 Feb., Camp Lee, Va.

Third Corps Area

Following CE 2nd Lts., from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Ft. Jackson, S. C.: Lewis B. Challis, Hugh G. Downs, Jr.

Following CE 2nd Lts., from sta. ind., to Governors Island, N. Y.: Joe M. Greene, Ft. Belvoir, Va.; Charles F. Powers, Jr., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

Capt. Arnold L. Peter, MC, from Ft. George G. Meade, Md., to Camp Lee, Va.

1st Lt. Henry M. Anderson, CWS, from Edgewood Arsenal, Md., to sta. comp., Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

Capt. Frederick C. Hopp, MC, from Ft. Belvoir, Va., to Pittsburgh, Pa.

Following 2nd Lts., QMC, from Baltimore, Md., to Ft. Monroe, Va.: Raphael S. Boone, Jr. and Lawrence E. Wesner.

Maj. Thornton W. McAllister, Inf., from DuBois, Pa., to Pittsburgh, Pa.

2nd Lt. Russell M. Southall, FA, from Atlantic City, N. J., to Ft. George G. Meade, Md.

Maj. Ira B. Coldren, Inf., from Uniontown, Pa., 15 Feb., to Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lt. Col. Johnson C. Brady, CE, from Norfolk, Va., 15 Feb., to Richmond, Va.

Maj. Presley A. L. Smith, Jr., Inf., from Ft. Story, Va., to Baltimore, Md.

Fourth Corps Area

Capt. George Briedenbach, QMC, from Camp Blanding, Fla., to Key West Icks, Fla.

2nd Lt. Leon W. Miller, Inf., from Camp Gordon, Ga., to Ft. Dix, N. J.

Maj. Charles T. McEniry, CAC, from Camp Beauregard, La., to Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Following off., from sta. ind., to Camp Beauregard, La.: Lt. Col. Russell V. Eastman, FA, Camp Shelby, Miss.; Maj. Ciebunne S. Bender, FA, to Camp Livingston, La.

1st Lt. William L. Leverette, AC, from Tallahassee, Fla., to Biggs Fld., Tex.
Maj. John E. Pitts, FA, from Ft. Jackson, S. C., to Camp Tyson, Tenn.

2nd Lt. Darrell C. Richardson, FA, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Lowry Fld., Denver, Colo.

1st Lt. Theodore W. Hover, QMC, from Camp Beauregard, La., to Camp Livingston, La.

Lt. Col. Rufus Boylan, QMC, from Camp Forrest, Tenn., to Camp Blanding, Fla.

Following off., from Camp Claiborne, La., to Camp Shelby, Miss.: Capt. Morris L. Zimmerman, FA; Capt. Robert L. Haynes, FA; Capt. Frederick I. Edwards, FA; 1st Lt. Harry L. Rubinfeld, Inf.; 1st Lt. Harold E. Gentile, Inf.; 1st Lt. Nick Angelides, Inf.; 1st Lt. William J. Sounders, Inf.; 1st Lt. Willard M. Zimmerman, Inf.; 1st Lt. Robert Heller, Inf.; 2nd Lt. Thomas H. McGrall, Inf.; 2nd Lt. John V. Warinsky, Inf.; 2nd Lt. Anthony S. Marsl, Inf.; 2nd Lt. Walter J. Theisson, Inf.; 2nd Lt. Robert J. Schubert, Inf.; 2nd Lt. Ernest C. Berckman, Inf.; 2nd Lt. William H. Hooker, Inf.; 2nd Lt. William J. Persons, Inf.; 2nd Lt. Samuel Senfeld, MAC.

Capt. Clarence J. Wiedman, FA, from Camp Livingston, La., to Camp Beauregard, La.

1st Lt. Aaron R. Griffith, VC, from Camp Davis, N. C., to Ft. Montrie, S. C.

2nd Lt. Nicholas S. Strider, Inf., from Ft. Jackson, S. C., to Governors Island, N. Y.

2nd Lt. Frederick S. Covington, Inf-Res., to AD, 10 Feb., Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

2nd Lt. Elbert J. Lyman, Jr., CA-Res., to AD, 10 Feb., New Orleans, La.

1st Lt. Murray Polsky, MC, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Ft. Jackson, S. C.

2nd Lt. Lucille E. Burns, ANC-Res., to AD, 10 Feb., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

1st Lt. Wayne P. Mauldin, Inf-Res., to AD, 13 Feb., Camp Gordon, Augusta, Ga.

1st Lt. Frederick J. Bruns, DC, AUS, to AD, 16 Feb., Macon, Ga.

1st Lt. Alvin A. Bonin, CA-Res., to AD, 17 Feb., Ft. Eustis, Va.

1st Lt. Robert L. Gower, Jr., Inf-Res., to AD, 18 Feb., Ft. McClellan, Ala.

1st Lt. Claud D. Cotten, Jr., Ord-Res., to AD, 16 Feb., Ft. Knox, Ky.

Sixth Corps Area

Maj. Ernest R. Schuelke, OD, announced as Corps Area Ord. Off., 12 Feb., vice Lt. Col. Claude B. Thummel, OD, transferred.

Seventh Corps Area

2nd Lt. William H. Dennis, Inf-Res., to AD, 11 Feb., Ogden, Utah.

Following Res. off., to AD, 10 Feb., 26th General Hospital, Ft. Sill, Okla.: Lt. Col. Lucius H. Fowler, Med.; Maj. Jerome A. Hillger, Med.; 1st Lt. Milton Levine, MA; 2nd Lt. Donald D. Shephard, MA.

2nd Lt. Norman O. Holte, MA-Res., to AD, 10 Feb., 26th General Hospital, Ft. Sill, Okla.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE RESERVES

Air Reserve

The following have accepted appointments as 2nd Lt.'s in the Air-Res.:

J. V. Chapman, Jr. Robert M. Proctor
Talmage M. Heath, Jr. Daniel A. Sinskie
H. H. Humphreys, Jr. L. J. Wannemacher, Jr.

Paul M. Wadell
Herbert W. Free
Roger L. Vetter
John P. Schuman
Allan D. Brush
Philip E. Germain
John L. Wiedmann
Joseph A. Yumavich
Leonard S. Horner
C. F. Schoolmaster
Willard C. Jensen
Henry G. Hughes, Jr.
George W. Wells
Edwin J. Odum
George P. Swift, Jr.
Edward J. Brinskelle
Edward G. Feeley
Paul Gawthorpe
Ralph D. Shanessy, Jr.
Reginald H. Phillips
Eugene W. Polk
John E. Titus
James W. Patton
Burton P. Dupuy, Jr.
John W. Eanes
Jack S. Jones
Walter L. Morgan
Fred A. Spencer
Paul R. Andres
Charley K. Atwater
Vernon W. Evans, Jr.
Stanley P. James
John R. Sharp
Henry B. Sherr
K. B. Skoropowski
Erwin A. Hoag
Kenneth W. Davey
C. W. Gustafson
Robert C. Hanning
Isadore Herman
Louis H. Lundquist
Anthony N. Brannan
James S. Carithers
Walter W. Ott

Frank C. Auten, Jr.
W. R. Cowper, Jr.
W. H. Furman, Jr.
Clyde A. Smith
Joseph B. Stephenson
Stephen A. Wood
Earl V. Bennett
William C. Broderick
Joseph L. Niece
Harvey A. Crider, Jr.
Robert A. Pletz
Vincent A. Haney
Joseph V. Seefried, Jr.
Harry L. Shryock
Duane C. Tway
George F. Dennison
Norbert W. Kirk
Harry Markovitz
James E. O'Brien
Harold L. Price
John E. Stewart
Robert A. Weldy
Jesse L. Widdowson
Ernest M. Magee
Joseph H. Hall
John D. Palmer
Hugh T. Shelton, Jr.
Bill F. Williams
William B. Burge, Jr.
W. A. M. Dabney
Beryl J. Hawkins
John A. Keralla
H. B. Kucheman, Jr.
Harry L. Stallard
Glenn F. Windell
Jack E. Morton
William C. Nielsen
Louis S. Schueller
Allen R. Solle
David T. McMillen
Robert E. Matthews
Horace E. Perry
Oliver McF. Scott

NO NAVY, MARINE CORPS, OR COAST GUARD ORDERS

Publication of orders issued to Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel has been ordered suspended to avoid possible revelation of information against the public interest.

Brooks C. Vance
Milton R. White
Robert W. Harvey
S. R. Hufstetler, Jr.
Nathan E. Koch
Marvin D. Marks
Robert M. Noonan
Burnham E. Shaw, Jr.
Robert C. Shurg
Harold L. Stouse
R. K. Bartholomew
Hubert W. Monsky
Dana T. Smith, Jr.
Paul S. Stryson
Mitchell S. Spadone
Thomas H. Akarman
Lennart B. Anderson
John A. Barstow
Wilbur R. Everett, Jr.
Brian W. Flavell
John R. McKee
James H. MacLean
John R. Muehlberg
E. M. Murphy, Jr.
Robert J. Nolan
C. B. Overton, Jr.
Francis Schwarzen-
bek
John A. Simmons, Jr.
Andrew Yuhas
Henry Anderson
Joseph Bachner
Joseph Bernhardt
David W. Bishop
Arthur I. Blochman
C. A. Burleigh, Jr.
Joseph F. DiSalvo
John R. Dowdswell
R. F. Freyberg
Anthony J. Gimelli
Walter Grochowink
Carl E. Holbock
Alan E. Hermance
John F. Kempf
Lee W. Maxwell, Jr.
Raymond C. Meyer
Gerard R. T. O'Grady

Roy J. Bierman
Woodrow W. McGill
Henry Bradford, Jr.
David D. Hamilton
Jack H. Venning
Arthur N. White, Jr.
William F. Campbell
Wallace C. Collins, Jr.
Robert M. Drake, Jr.
F. F. Hollier, Jr.
William T. Dinwiddie
Samuel L. King, Jr.
Franklin L. Doughty
Delbert W. Pile
Elmer S. Friedberg
Thomas S. Post
Richard L. Tatum
Isidore Alfred
M. R. Commanday
John N. Ijama, Jr.
Walter Clark
Benjamin Wyche
George H. Hermanson
William N. Rond
John J. Steinbinder
Floyd R. Foley
Oscar E. Hopkins, Jr.
Charles L. Smith
Harlan O. Tibbitts
Arnold P. Anex
Edward J. Baceski
Robert G. Boudon
A. H. Carver, Jr.
Robert L. Chapman
John S. Aitken
William R. Harris
Robert J. Kirkpatrick
Thomas F. Maley
Charles W. Pitchford
James W. Davis
Jack L. Carlson
Henry D. Roach
Wyatt C. Wood, Jr.
Marvin J. Schmella
James L. Deaver
Paul Werner

Coast Artillery Reserve

Following have accepted appointment as 2nd Lt.'s in the CA-Res.:

James L. Chancy George D. Gabriel
Samuel P. Sumner Joseph A. Slicker
Arno W. Wulfert George D. Estes
J. E. Townsend, Jr. Leslie C. Hurt
Edward A. Crouchley Benjamin L. Mims, Jr.
William H. Barnwell N. H. Woodling, Jr.
Edward B. Lockwood

Field Artillery Reserve

Following have accepted appointment as 2nd Lt.'s in the FA-Res.:

Marlin W. Camp Edgar S. Fortner, Jr.
Edmund D. Taylor Leon A. Glanz
Tilford H. Eskridge Herman G. Green
Edward H. Gelger John W. Haag
John G. Gossett Ernest Lindsay
Charles E. Knox, Jr. Norman J. McDonald
Vernon L. Martin Donald O. Vancil
Vance P. Suffield Newell C. Wood
W. E. Tankersley, Jr. Roy M. Lesesne
Darwin D. Warner John G. Roberts
Maury A. West Ferdinand M. Thiecot
John T. Williams L. E. Darlington
Charles R. Feller

Infantry Reserve

Following have accepted appointment as 2nd Lt.'s in the Inf-Res.:

Donald McKay Arthur W. M. Horn
John Anderson Dexter Lishon
Ted MacConaghy Robert C. Shepard
Camille E. Mascolo Edward J. Degnan
Milford N. Bookman Edward N. Kaplan
Kenneth L. Hardy Robert P. Pfaff
Robert P. Maxon Jack E. Pfohl
Charles W. Moore Eugene L. Kersting
John D. Ware, Jr. Robert D. Murphy
John H. Mix Charles A. Overstreet
John T. Washburne Noel A. Woods
Edgar C. Pears Robert W. Hansen
Ben F. McLean John E. Laing
Marion S. Bell Orin W. Rosenberg
Victor E. Comley Gustave R. Leins
Jesse H. Conner Allen F. Weidman
William O. Greer Hugh F. Stevenson
Harry K. Hauge Emory H. Coppedge
Glen A. Harvey William A. Rott
Raymond S. Kendall Walter H. Witt, Jr.
Quentin H. Lewis John M. Hill
Robert D. Montorde R. D. Shrewsbury, Jr.

Chemical Warfare Reserve

The following have accepted appointment as 2nd Lt.'s in the CW-Res.:

William S. Orman Marshall S. Marshall
Russell L. Lewis

Quartermaster Reserve

Following have accepted appointment as 2nd Lt.'s in the QM-Res.:

Howard B. Shorts Merle B. Bridges
Wesley F. Muller Edward B. McKemie
Johnnie O. Bernier

Cavalry Reserves

Following have accepted appointment as 2nd Lt.'s in the Cav-Res.:

Frank B. Zinn Carl W. Bartlett
F. B. Clements, Jr. R. R. Brotherton
J. M. Bransfield, Jr. Roger A. Naylor

Ordnance Reserve

Following have accepted appointment as 2nd Lt.'s in the Ord-Res.:

Walter R. Berger, Jr. George W. Jordan
Charles A. Houston

Engineer Reserve

Following have accepted appointment as 2nd Lt.'s in the Engr-Res.:

James R. Meeks E. G. Nightengale

Signal Corps

Following have accepted appointment as 2nd Lt.'s in the Sig-Res.:

Edward A. Zarger

Attend Air Gas Course

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.—Officers attending the Ninth Unit gas officers' course (air corps) here, 16 Feb. to 14 Mar., are:

Captains—William Berman, AC, Henry E. Cleveland, AC, Joseph R. Deming, AC, Joseph C. Deuel, AC, Albert E. Dowd, AC, and Grason W. Kaul, AC.

First Lieutenants—Robert B. S. Barney, AC, Bardette Custer, AC, Jasper N. Denny, AC, Real H. Desrochers, AC, George B. Dieffenbach, AC, Leonard T. Dyche, AC, James C. Finley, AC, Robert A. Flournoy, AC, F. Tom Gibbings, AC, Charles E. Gillett, AC, Frank H. Haynes, AC, Charles F. Heidrick, Jr., AC, Earl C. Keston, AC, John W. Machesney, AC, Claire L. Menefee, AC, Edward H. Putnam, AC, Swepson J. Richter, AC, Standlee D. Roberts, AC, Ray B. Roshon, AC, Robert C. Simpson, AC, Byron R. Smith, AC, George M. Speer, AC, William E. Steele, AC, Fred Van Buskirk, AC, John N. Wagner, AC, and Gilbert H. Winter, AC.

Second Lieutenants—Paul B. Barker, AC, John P. Bondurant, AC, Arthur Bryant, AC, Frederick S. Covington, AC, Clarence G. Critzman, AC, Leonard M. Dworkin, AC, Ferguson H. Eddy, AC, Noble L. Hull, AC, Joel P. Keen, AC, Alfred W. Lewis, AC, Otis W. May, AC, Wesley S. Murph, AC, Raymond R. Reinohl, AC, Russell P. Stewart, AC, and Walter J. Sullivan, AC.

Signal Officer

Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger, commanding has announced Col. Harry Reichelderfer, Signal Corps, as Third Army Signal officer.

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UNITED SERVICES

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Fort Sam Houston, Texas

Prisoners of War

The Navy Department this week issued the names of 1,000 officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who were serving in China and on Pacific Island outposts when the Japanese launched their war against America on 7 Dec. All are presumed to be prisoners of war, the Navy Department announcement said. Also presumed to be prisoners of the Japanese are 1,200 civilians who were employed on Wake and Guam islands in constructing defense works, the Navy said.

The complete text of the Navy's announcement is as follows:

"Total of 1000 officers and enlisted personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps who were serving in China and on Pacific island outposts when the Japanese struck 7 Dec. 1941, are presumed to be prisoners of war, the Navy Department announced today. Also presumed to be prisoners of the Japanese are 1,200 civilians who were employed on Wake and Guam islands in constructing defense works.

"Because of the interruption of communications and the eliminating of contact entirely when the various outposts were overwhelmed, the Navy Department cannot have absolute information of the exact status of all individuals who were serving in the armed forces and of civilians who were engaged on public works undertakings.

"However, from information that had been available up to the time or near the time of the capture of some of the groups, and from the rosters of personnel serving at the different places, it is presumed that those not otherwise accounted for are prisoners of the Japanese. The lists by classification of service and location follow":

Navy personnel who were serving at Wake Island and are deemed likely to be prisoners of the Japanese, are:

Comdr. Winfield S. Cunningham, USN.
Comdr. Campbell Keene, USN.
Lt. Comdr. Elmer B. Greey, USNR.
Lt. (jg) James B. Robinson, USNR.
Lt. (jg) James J. Davis, Jr., USN.
Lt. (jg) Gustav M. Kahn, USNR.
Ens. George H. Henshaw.
Ens. Bernard J. Lauff, USNR.
Ens. Chester W. Olcott, USNR.
Ens. Robert C. Wallah, USNR.
Ens. Belmont M. Williams, USNR.

J. B. L. Anderson, J. E. Barnes, BM1c
RM3c V. C. Besancon, RM1c
L. M. Atwood, PhM2c E. A. Bird, RM3c
M. W. Balhorn, RM3c A. T. Brewer, PhM2c

R. E. Caldwell, S2c
J. R. Chambliss, PhM1c
W. J. Cook, Aero-grapher 1c
J. H. Cox, FM1c
J. B. Darden, S1c
F. A. Dixon, S2c
C. E. Duke, ApS
T. D. Franklin, S2c
H. S. Fraser, S2c
A. A. Fuller, S2c
O. L. Gerberding, Jr., RM3c
R. J. Gonzales, S2c
J. F. Hesson, AMM1c
K. K. Hodkins, Jr., S2c
Benjamin Holbrooks, MM1c
H. J. Horstman, S2c
R. L. Hotchkiss, S2c
J. R. Howard, PhM1c
E. E. Johnson, ApS
D. K. Kibbie, F2c
F. B. Kidd, RM3c
D. C. Krueger, RM2c
A. H. LaFleur, RM2c
J. W. Lambert, S1c
J. R. Lanning, PhM1c
W. R. Lechler, S1c
G. H. Lewis, S2c
Lirby Ludwick, Jr., BM2c

Navy personnel who were serving at Guam and are deemed likely to be prisoners of the Japanese, are:

Capt. George J. McMillin, USN, Governor of Guam.
Capt. William T. Lineberry, USN.
Comdr. Donald T. Giles, USN.
Lt. Comdr. Oliver W. Gaines, USN.
Lt. Comdr. Paul M. Graf, USN.
Lt. Comdr. Hubert J. Van Peenan, USN.
Lt. Comdr. Tilden I. Moe, USN.
Lt. Comdr. Samuel A. Newman, USNR.
Lt. James W. Haviland 3d, USN.
Lt. John L. Nestor, USN.
Lt. Elwood C. Madsen, USN.
Lt. Arnold J. Carlson, USN.
Lt. Mack L. Gottlieb, USNR.
Lt. (jg) Herbert A. Markowitz, USN.
Lt. (jg) Harry B. McInnis, USN.
Lt. (jg) Richard B. Williams, Jr., USN.
Lt. (jg) Graham P. Bright, USN.
Lt. (jg) James E. Davis, USN.
Lt. (jg) James E. Eppley, USN.
Lt. (jg) John G. Feder, USN.
Lt. (jg) Thomas Magee, 3d, USNR.
Lt. (jg) Jack W. Schwartz, USNR.
Ens. Francis J. Carney, USNR.
Ens. Joseph Martin, Jr., USNR.
Ens. Hugh R. Mellon, USNR.
Ens. Frank Wolfshelmer, USNR.
Boats. George B. Wells, USN.
Mach. Bernard J. Snater, USN.
Pharm. William T. Sterling, USN.
Pharm. Arthur P. Paul, USN.
Pay Clerk Fred L. Campbell, USN.
Pay Clerk Robert C. Haun, USN.

Enlisted men who were serving at Guam and are deemed likely to be prisoners of the Japanese, are:

D. V. Albertazzi, PhM1c
L. A. Arnett, S1c
D. A. Benedict, PhM3c
B. W. Berry, PhM3c
C. A. Bowen, PhM2c
LeR. W. Bowman, PhM3c
E. W. Carscallen, PhM2c
Mortland Cochran, CMM
A. B. Dahlstedt, Fic
A. L. Daniels, Hosp.
Apic
A. M. Diederich, PhM2c
W. W. Dunlap, Hosp.
Apic
L. O. Falkner, S2c
F. L. Fenn, Jr., PhM1c
Irving Frontis, CPHM (AA)
H. C. Goetz, PhM1c
R. D. Harrod, PhM1c
M. R. Hetzler, PhM1c
A. N. Iannarelli, PhM2c
R. D. Jones, PhM1c
L. W. Jones, Chief Aerographer
Jack Leininger, WTic
F. K. Linn, Bugle-master
C. L. Miller, Jr., RM1c
R. B. Lane, CBM
J. S. Arnold, PhM1c
H. J. Ashton, BM2c
Clayton Atwood, PhM2c
F. E. Baker, PhM1c
D. W. Barnum, CRM
D. A. Binns, Cox
J. H. Blaha, CY
Lawrence Bluma, BM2c
Myron Charles, SK2c
C. J. Cramer, RM1c
E. M. Custer, CPHM
Clyde Dietrich, CEM
E. J. Duillard, R2c
H. W. Dutro, F2c
L. W. Eads, Y1c
R. R. Ellis, RM1c
Henry Fabian, Jr., MM2c
L. A. Fariss, CY
Stuart Faulkner, RM2c
W. H. Fisher, CBM
A. E. Foote, MM1c
T. W. Gordy, RM1c
Frederick Guith, P1c
H. G. Handy, SK1c
J. A. Helmers, CCS
Alfred Jellinski, CMM
A. S. Johnston, CSK
H. E. Joslin, RM2c
R. W. Jones, Aero-grapher 2c
V. Y. Jones, Y2c
T. W. Keck, PhM1c
H. G. Kellogg, RM1c
L. F. Kucharski, BM1c
J. J. LaCasse, PhM1c
H. B. Lebovitz, PhM1c
C. B. Malone, PhM3c
P. "B" Marshall, Jr., PhM3c
L. C. Merritt, CPHM
A. W. Meyers, CPHM
A. R. Mosher, PhM3c
O. W. Musselwhite, RM1c
H. H. Myers, CRM
D. L. McCune, RM2c
M. D. McLeod, Hosp.
Apic
N. C. Nalls, Jr., PhM1c
H. M. Odneal, PhM2c
J. C. Odum, PhM2c
E. A. Olson, Jr., Aero-grapher 1c
G. E. Olson, PhM2c
A. W. Parmenter, RM1c
R. G. Parr, RM2c
J. F. Pike, PhM1c
A. J. Podries, MM1c
H. J. Prickett, QM1c
W. E. Rice, PhM1c
F. C. Roepke, CPHM
A. P. Rowe, Jr., PhM1c
J. O. Rye, PhM1c
W. H. Sager, Aero-grapher 1c
A. A. Salley, PhM1c
R. L. Salsbury, PhM3c
P. E. Sanders, CBM
R. A. Schiffbauer, SK1c
A. J. Schwab, PhM2c
J. S. Shipp, PhM2c
V. McC. Small, CMM
F. F. Smith, RM1c
M. T. Smith, RM1c
M. H. Smoot, CMM
J. W. Sprague, PhM2c
J. W. Storey, PhM1c
H. E. Strauch, CMM
J. E. Taylor, CSK
R. B. Thomason, CPHM
H. L. Townsend, CBM
G. R. Tweed, RM1c
A. J. Tyson, RM1c
R. L. Valois, PhM2c
D. R. Walker, EM1c
Malcolm Walker, MM1c
J. L. Wash, S1c
P. P. Wells, Y3c

K. F. Whitaker, CWT
A. R. Wilkinson, PhM3c
C. P. Williams, Y3c
H. B. Williams, PhM3c
E. W. Wilson, PhM3c
E. C. Young, RM1c
J. R. Young, PhM3c
J. C. Young, CMM
J. R. Young, CRM

Supplemental list of U. S. Navy personnel who were serving at Guam and deemed likely to be prisoners of the Japanese, are:
J. A. Allain, MM1c
F. A. Colavecchio, BM1c
C. I. Gayhart, EM1c
J. G. Holmes, CMM
G. M. Maloof, BM1c
F. M. Raymer, Cox
G. D. Rosario, Officers Steward 1c

Navy personnel who were serving at Peiping, China, and are deemed likely to be prisoners of the Japanese, are:

Comdr. Leo C. Thyson, USN.
Comdr. Irvin V. G. Gillis, USN-Ret., (Inac).
Lt. Eric G. F. Pollard, USN.
Lt. (jg) Alfred D. Kilmartin, USN.

Herman Davis, PhM3c
Winstead Fisher, CY
E. S. Fox, PhM1c
E. K. Hall, CPHM
W. S. Hunt, PhM1c
E. R. Johnson, Hosp.
Apic
Dan Walmer, PhM1c

Navy personnel who were serving at Tientsin, China and are deemed likely to be prisoners of the Japanese, are:

Lt. (jg) William T. Foley, USN.

L. J. Black, PhM2c
J. V. Castleton, PhM1c
W. E. Riley, PhM1c
J. F. Ryan, PhM3c
A. H. Schrader, PhM3c

Navy personnel who were serving at Shanghai, China, and are deemed likely to be prisoners of the Japanese, are:

Lt. (jg) George T. Ferguson, USN.
Lt. (jg) Robert W. McElrath, USN.
Lt. (jg) James S. O'Rourke, USN.

Marine Corps personnel who were serving at Wake Island and are deemed likely to be prisoners of war:

Majors
Jas. P. S. Devereux
George H. Potter
Captains
Herbert C. Freuler
Bryghte D. Godbold
First Lieutenants
Clarence A. Barninger
Woodrow M. Kessler
Second Lieutenants
Robert W. Greeley
Robert M. Hanna
David D. Kilewer
Marine Gunner
Harold C. Borth
John Hamas
Master Gunnery Sergeant
John W. Krawle
Quartermaster Sergeant
Vincent Kleponis
Master Technical Sergeant
A. J. Paszkiewicz
First Sergeant
Paul R. Agar
Gunnery Sergeant
John Cemeris
Technical Sergeant
Vincent W. Bailey
Harmen Dehaan
Joseph L. Everist
Wm. J. Hamilton
Earl R. Hannum
Platoon Sergeant
William D. Beck
Henry A. Bedell
James F. Boscarino
Alvin A. Buzgarner
Wm. W. Gleichauf
Wm. F. Godwin
Forest Huffman
Staff Sergeant
Paul F. Hemmelgarn
Chas. A. Holmes
Luther E. Hyder
Ralph E. Johnson
Paul A. Putnam
Henry T. Elrod
Frank C. Tharin
Wesley McC. Platt
William W. Lewis
John F. Kinney
John A. McAllister
Arthur A. Poindexter
Henry G. Webb
Bernard O. Ketner
E. W. Shugart
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Fred C. Behrens
Alton J. Bertels
Robt. E. Bourquin, jr.
W. A. Bowscher, jr.
Robt. S. Box, jr.
Orville J. Cain
Howard D. Comin
Jack B. Cook
Raymond L. Coulson
Stephen Fortuna
Glen G. Gardner
William Gordon
Raymond Gragg
O. P. Hagerty, jr.
James W. Hall

Mess Sergeant
Gerald J. Carr

Chief Cook
Charley H. Condra

Corporal
T. J. Andrews, jr.
Earl H. Barnes
E. R. Boshier
Hugh L. Boyle
Gene E. Brown
Jas. R. Brown
Robt. L. Brown
Robt. McC. Brown
Chas. H. Camp
Clarence G. Cooper, jr.
John R. Dale
Eschol E. Davis
Floyd H. Davis
Alton J. Domingue
Elmer S. Drake, jr.
E. L. Durrwachter
M. N. Economou
Cyrus D. Fish
Jos. E. George
Leon A. Graves
Martin A. Greska
Franklin D. Gross
Walter J. Gruber
Frank A. Guthrie
Robt. F. Haldinger
Wm. C. Halstead
R. J. Holewinski
Lloyd E. James
John S. Johnson, jr.
Thos. W. Johnson
L. L. Johnston, jr.

Private First Class
A. D. Andrews
S. L. Baker
Lester L. Barger
C. Wm. Hannah
Henry Haugen
Jos. P. Jamerson
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Bernard H. Manning
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Dennis C. Connor
Delmar E. Cooley
Paul C. Cooper
Robert E. Cooper
Claude C. Couch
Roy T. Cox
Joseph C. Culp
Albert C. Curlee
Robert E. Curry
Max J. Dana
Jack E. Davis
Harvey L. Dawson
Robert L. Deeds
C. C. Descamps
Bernard A. Dodge
Estille F. Dunham
Edward F. Eaton
Billie E. Emerick
Marshall E. Fields
Lloyd B. Finley
Jas. A. Fitzpatrick
Gene A. Fleener
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Frank H. Houschildt
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George L. Johnson
Harland R. Johnson
Phillip W. Johnson
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Paul C. Joyner
Norman N. Kaz
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Theo. H. Woodward, S. M. Zivko
Marion L. Wynne

Assistant Cook
Pershing B. Bryan, Ival D. Milbourn
Virgil P. Vardell

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E. O. S. Adams, Joel E. Harper
Richard F. Adams, Merle L. Herron
Rufus B. Austin, Wm. T. Holland
Roger D. Bamford, Severa R. Houde
Jas. S. Bastien, H. B. Jenkins
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Lorel J. Bragg, George E. Lillard
Earl M. Broyles, Joseph A. Madere
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Emery T. Clark, John J. O'Connell
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Emmett D. DeLoach, Rudolph M. Slezak
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Roger Dorman, Gordon L. Smith
Norman D. Elliott, John C. Smith
Clinton H. Wray, Charles W. Sapp
Manton L. Fleming, Edward V. Sturgeon
George G. Giddens, Erville R. Tuck
Richard C. Gilbert, Henry Williams, Jr.
Steven Y. Haid, Robert E. Winslow
Fred M. Hamel

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Marine Corps personnel who were serving at Guam and are deemed likely to be prisoners of the Japanese, are:

Lt. Col. Wm. K. Mac-
Nulty
Maj. Donald Spicer
Capt. W. N. Flournoy
Capt. M. A. Marks
Capt. Marvin T. Starr
1st Lt. Glenn D. Morgan
1st Lt. Chas. S. Todd
Pay Clk. E. W. Dunsmoor
F. R. Anderson, Pfc
H. E. Anderson, Cpl
M. W. Ankrom, Pfc
Jas. W. Babb, Pfc
R. N. Baggett, Pfc
W. L. Bagwell, Pfc
R. W. Ballinger, Pfc
C. D. Barnett, Pfc
W. R. Bay, Pfc
I. C. Bearden, Pfc
E. Bender, Pfc
W. W. Bomar, Jr., Pfc
R. O. Bowman, Pfc
M. Boyle, Cpl
R. T. Brown, Pfc
C. J. Bryk, Pfc
J. J. Budzynski, Pfc
B. O. Buerger, Pfc
W. H. Burt, Pfc
L. R. Bustamante, Pfc
H. Chuck, Pfc
R. H. Church, Pfc
S. L. Cohen, Jr., Pfc
C. A. Combs, Jr., Pfc
J. "B." Combs, MSgt
F. E. Copeland, Cpl
C. M. Crichton, Pfc
J. M. Cutler, Pfc
R. E. Dairymple, Pfc
W. L. Damon, MSgt
D. C. Danielson, Pfc
H. L. Darter, Pfc
A. C. Desaulniers, Pfc
V. G. Dixon, Asst
Cook
J. A. Drolette, Pfc
G. G. Dunn, Jr., Pfc
E. C. Dupuis, Pfc
R. W. Emch, Pfc
E. B. Ercanbrack, 1st
Sgt
J. Erdman, Pfc
C. C. Ford, MSgt
R. N. Frederick, Pfc
E. W. French, Pfc
J. B. Garrison, Pfc
D. B. Giles, Pfc
D. W. Goebel, Pfc
G. "C." Golich, Pfc
F. M. Hagood, Cpl
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J. H. Jones, Pfc
H. M. Kaligren, Pvt
J. W. Kauffman, Jr.,
Pfc
L. S. King, Pfc
J. W. Knighten, Sup-
ply Sgt
L. S. Kozlowski, Pfc
C. R. Kuonen, Pfc
J. E. La Chappa, Pfc
H. J. La Grone, Pvt
W. K. Larsen, Pvt
H. F. Laser, Supply
Sgt
P. A. Law, Asst. Cook
R. J. Lee, Cpl
A. Legato, Cpl
C. W. Lewis, Pvt
L. E. Ligon, Pvt
S. R. Lufkin, Cpl
J. H. Lyles, Sgt
C. C. McMurry, Sgt
E. Maase, Pfc
D. K. Manning, Asst.
Cook
M. H. Martin, Pvt
P. J. Melella, Pfc
A. R. Miller, Pvt
G. D. Molloy, Sgt
H. C. Moore, Cpl
R. K. Moore, Pvt
A. J. Moreno, Fld.
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C. V. Morrow, Pvt
W. T. Moss, Jr., Pvt
J. D. Mucciacciaro,
Pfc
J. A. Mueller, Pfc
G. Neal, Pvt
H. Nettles, Pvt
R. A. Newton, Cpl
F. Nichols, Jr., Pvt
G. E. Nichols, Cpl
H. "C." Nixon, Pfc
E. J. Ordoyns, Pfc
R. B. Ormseth, Pfc

L. D. Orr, Jr., Pvt
M. B. Osborn, Pvt
J. J. O'Shea, Platoon
Sgt
M. H. Peak, Pfc
E. S. Perkins, Pvt
N. S. Plummer, Pfc
J. R. Podlesny, Cpl
B. B. Pogue, Pvt
E. A. Ramsey, Cpl
C. E. Redenbaugh, Pfc
P. R. Rithaler, Fld.
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M. A. Roslansky, Pvt
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O. Rossetto, Sgt
D. Rucker, Pfc
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C. J. Rybicki, Cpl
A. A. Schlegel, Pfc
A. G. Schubert, Pfc
A. H. Seeger, Pfc
C. R. Seymour, Pfc
G. J. Shane, Sgt
E. W. Shaul, Cpl
D. T. Shively, Pvt
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J. M. Smith, Pvt
L. T. Smith, Pvt
W. H. Sobey, Sgt
E. J. Spellman, Jr.,
Pvt
W. D. Standlee, Pvt
F. M. Stone, Platoon
Sgt
G. R. Summers, Jr.,
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M. A. Taylor, Pfc
R. A. Thiel, Cpl
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F. L. Trascher, Pfc
W. H. Turk, Pfc
R. E. V. Horn, Pfc
S. R. Vontom, Sgt
H. E. Wallace, Cpl
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J. S. Ward, Cpl
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J. W. Weaver, Pfc
J. E. Wickham, Pfc
J. C. Wood, Pvt

Marine Corps personnel who were serving at Peiping, China, and are deemed likely to be prisoners of the Japanese, are:
Col. W. W. Ashurst
Maj. E. P. McCauley
Capt. J. F. Climie
Capt. J. R. Hester
1st Lt. G. R. Newton
2nd Lt. R. M. Hulsen-
ga
2nd Lt. J. D. McBray-
er, Jr.
R. L. Williams, Pay
Clerk
W. A. Lee, CMG
W. L. Adams, Pfc
I. N. Akers, Pfc
W. C. Allen, Pfc
A. L. Anderson, Pfc
W. W. Anderson, Cpl
Arnold Andressen, Cpl
R. L. Armstrong, Pfc
W. H. Armstrong, Jr.,
Pfc
C. G. Battles, Pfc
John Beavers, Pfc
R. C. Becker, Pfc
G. L. Beeman, Cpl
D. M. Beeson, Pfc
R. O. Bennett, Pfc
E. L. Bennett, Pfc
B. R. Benson, Fld.
Cook
W. L. Benton, Pfc
N. J. Berg, Cpl
C. M. Biggs, Jr., Pfc
A. H. Blahuta, Cpl
W. H. Boyden, Jr.,
Pfc
"A" "Z" Bradshaw,
Cpl
W. J. Brigham, Pfc
C. W. Brimmer, Cpl
F. H. Brown, Pfc
H. P. Brown, Pfc
C. W. Bucher, Cpl
D. "A" Bunn, Pfc
J. A. Callis, Supply
Sgt
T. R. Carpenter, Pla-
toon Sgt
M. A. Carson, Pfc
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P. H. Castor, Pfc
P. S. Chambers, Pfc
W. H. Chittenden, Cpl
V. F. Clarrachi, Sgt
K. R. Clark, Sgt
R. P. Clark, Pfc
J. H. Cole, Pfc
G. F. Crafts, Cpl
"T" "G" Crews, Cpl
E. A. Croteau, Pfc
K. W. Davis, Pfc
A. C. Davison, Cpl
J. F. Dawson, Pfc
W. J. Dees, Pfc
C. M. Dietz, Sgt Maj
W. E. Ditewig, Pfc

R. A. Dobson, Sgt
R. E. W. Eccles, Sgt
H. A. Elvestad, S Sgt
I. J. Engler, Cpl
N. R. Estep, Pfc
G. "G" Evans, Pfc
B. J. Fitzgerald, Pfc
A. E. Foster, MG Sgt
C. E. Fouché, Cpl
W. E. Freiburger, Pfc
M. "S" Gaff, Cpl
M. N. Gentry, Pfc
C. H. Darr, Chief Cook
M. E. Gessner, Pfc
J. E. Glaze, Pfc
L. E. Goldman, Pfc
R. H. Goudy, Pfc
M. L. Gray, Cpl
E. D. Griffin, Jr., Pfc
R. R. Harbison, Pfc
J. L. Harmon, Pfc
M. S. Haugo, Sgt
J. E. Hinkle, Pfc
George Hirschkamp,
Pfc
H. A. Hoffman, Cpl
J. C. Hornsby, Pfc
W. H. Howard, Sgt
T. S. Humphrey, Pfc
J. H. Jesse, Pfc
Joel Jones, Cpl
W. A. Kahl, Sgt
R. V. Keith, Cpl
B. F. Kelly, Cpl
W. E. Killebrew, Jr.,
Cpl
Antonio Leon, Chief
Cook
R. W. Leppert, Pfc
G. G. Lindsey, Cpl
B. H. Litz, Pfc
E. F. Logan, Pfc
T. V. Lusk, Pfc
R. O. McMahon, Pfc
G. LeR. McShane,
Pfc
D. R. Marshall, Pfc
O. S. Melton, Cpl
Frank Miller, 1st Sgt
O. R. Miller, Chief
Cook
F. B. Mohr, Sgt
Richard Nahas, Pfc
M. H. Neuse, Pfc
G. A. Newhouse, 1st
Sgt
E. C. O'Neal, Pfc
H. J. Orr, Pfc
C. R. Osborne, 1st Sgt
C. W. Parr, Cpl
G. W. Parr, Asst Cook
C. L. Permenter, Pfc
C. D. Pierce, Jr., T Sgt
J. D. Pitner, Cpl
Ralph Pratte, Pfc
J. M. Pruett, Pfc

O. E. Rehm, QMC Sgt
H. I. Retske, Cpl
Richard Rider, Pfc
C. E. Roark, Cpl
F. C. Rodriguez, Pfc
J. V. Schneider, Cpl
F. F. Sheets, Pfc
D. R. Smith, Pfc
R. E. Smith, Mess Sgt
J. M. Somers, Cpl
O. R. Sparkman, Pfc
C. A. Stewart, Jr., Pfc
J. L. Stewart, Pfc
F. D. Stockton, Pfc
J. B. Story, Cpl
H. B. Stowers, Supply
Sgt
Erick Stromstad, Sgt
W. H. Thomas, Pfc
J. W. Whipple, Pfc
Herman Wolf, Sgt
J. C. Wrathall, Cpl

Marine Corps personnel who were serving at Tientsin, China, and are deemed likely to be prisoners of the Japanese, are:
Maj. L. A. Brown
Capt. J. A. White
1st Lt. R. D. Weber
A. W. Carlson, QMC1
J. R. Bishop, Platoon
Sgt
I. M. Brawdy, Field
Music, 1cl
Jack Davis, 1st Sgt
T. R. Dedmon, Cpl
C. L. Ellis, Gun Sgt
J. H. Ellison, Cpl
J. J. Frehr, Pfc
Marion Guynn, Pfc
R. T. Hall, Pfc
J. E. Hardway, Cpl
E. P. Jarret, S Sgt
T. S. Kirk, Cpl
E. L. Kirkpatrick, Pfc
F. J. Kosytsa, Sgt
D. G. Lady, Cpl
R. A. Lareau, Cpl
E. T. Larson, Jr., Fld.
Music, 1cl
R. E. Lease, Pfc
C. C. Ludlow, Pfc
R. B. McCarthy, Pfc
G. W. McFarland, Cpl
W. N. McLeod, Cpl
E. L. MacDonald, Sgt
R. L. Matthews, Pfc
F. J. Novak, Pfc
L. "G" Parrish, Pfc
F. L. Plog, Pfc
P. P. Prater, Pfc
M. C. Ramsey, Pfc
W. D. Reader, Pfc
W. J. Reilly, Sgt
N. O. Rider, Pfc
S. A. Salay, Pfc
A. E. Sawyer, Cpl
M. J. Schick, S Sgt
L. Sedenberg, Pfc
Miguel Serra, Cpl
M. J. Simo, Pfc
R. A. Smith, Sgt
M. J. Sousek, Pfc
M. H. Stohman, Pfc
G. B. Stone, Jr., Cpl
A. A. D. Sydown, Sgt
D. A. Timpany, Cpl
L. R. Troth, Pfc
J. Warshafsky, Pfc
J. C. Wilson, Pfc
T. P. Welsh, Pfc

Marine Corps personnel who were serving at Shanghai, China, and are deemed likely to be prisoners of the Japanese, are:
P. G. Chandler, QMC1
Henry Kijak, Sup Sgt
L. O. Schneider, S Sgt
N. A. Smith, Cpl

Ensign Decorated

San Juan, Puerto Rico—By direction of the President the Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to Ens. Herbert O. Weart, USNR, for "extraordinary achievement" in the saving of lives and his plane in a storm off St. Eustatius, Dutch West Indies, last September. Ensign Weart has been on duty at the Naval Air Station here for the past year and a half. Rear Adm. John H. Hoover, Commandant of the Tenth Naval District, read Weart's citation and pinned the decoration on his blouse in the presence of the officers and men of Weart's squadron.

Ensign Weart's citation, signed by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox for the President, reads as follows:

"For extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight between San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Trinidad, British West Indies, on 25 Sept. 1941. A patrol plane piloted by Ensign Weart was descending to the first stop at Antigua when it encountered weather conditions which caused the loss of both ailerons from the plane. All passengers and crew were ordered to jump by the commanding officer while Ensign Weart, in the pilot's seat, flew the plane in wide circles in an effort to keep in position so that the jumpers would land near the island. After all passengers and remaining members of the crew had left the plane Ensign Weart succeeded in making a landing in the open sea off St. Eustatius, Netherlands West Indies. He immediately organized search parties and then taxied his plane around the island in heavy swells, endeavoring to pick up the survivors.

"By his actions on this occasion, Ensign Weart displayed an exceptional degree of personal courage, outstanding ability and coolness which undoubtedly prevented greater loss of life and saved a valuable aircraft from destruction."

Navy Nominations for Promotion

Nominations of the following officers of the Navy for promotion were sent to the Senate this week:

Captains to Rear Admirals
Bryson Bruce
E. D. McWhorter
Richmond K. Turner
Arthur S. Carpenter
Julius A. Furer

Commanders to be Captains
Clinton E. Braine, Jr.
Arthur C. Miles
Wm. M. Fechteler
Gerald F. Bogan
Sidney E. Dudley
Grover C. Klein
Willard A. Kitts, 3d
Bertram J. Rodgers
Frank E. Beatty
John H. Carson
Robert B. Carney
Arthur W. Radford
W. M. Thompson
Andrew D. Mayer
Charles T. Joy
Charles J. Wheeler
Samuel P. Ginder
Van Hubert Ragsdale
Leon O. Alford
James E. Boak
Robert P. Luker
Lewis J. Stecher
Harry J. Reuse
Gerard H. Wood

Lt. Comdr. to be Comdr.
Chas. M. Huntington
Frederick I. Entwistle
Burtnekt K. Culver
Clinton A. Milson
Thomas L. Lewis
William D. Johnson
Phillip G. Nichols
Robert E. Jaspersen
James V. Carney
Robert F. Hickey
John M. Hoskins
Joseph P. Rockwell
Leonard Kaplan
Ruthven E. Libby
Francis H. Whitaker
Carlyle L. Heiber
Dale Quanton
Nicholas A. Drain
Henry A. Ingram
Robert N. Hunter
Leslie A. Kniskern
W. E. Zimmermann
Wilson P. Cogswell
Ralph C. Kephart
Alden R. Sanborn
Milton E. Miles
William S. Parsons
Robert E. Blue
Adolph E. Becker, Jr.
Bruce B. Adell
Roger E. Nelson
Herbert E. Regan
Warren K. Berner
Robert K. Blicke, Jr.
Robert K. Wells
John W. Jamison
Ralph E. Butterfield
William B. McHugh
Frederick D. Kime
Clement F. Cotton
Franklin O. Johnson
C. F. M. S. Quinby
Timothy F. Wellings
Donald L. Erwin
Eugene B. Oliver
Logan McKee
Clarence H. Aldrich
Leslie K. Pollard
Harold A. Houser
James A. Roberts
Lionel L. Rowe
Floyd F. Ferris
Jefferson D. Beard
John A. Sweeton
Richard W. Dole
Edward C. Craig
John S. Harper
Woodson V. Michaux
Alfred R. Taylor

Lt. to Lt. Comdr.
James M. Smith
Frank Turner
U. S. G. Sharp, Jr.
Eugene E. Lindsey
Leo W. Nilon
Roble E. Palmer
James S. Willis
Robert Brodie, Jr.
Frederic S. Habecker
Farar B. C. Martin
Randolph B. Boyer
Paul L. High
Hysell P. Cooper
Howell J. Dyson
Edward S. Addison
John C. Woelfel
Willard A. Saunders
Blinn Van Mader
George D. Dickey
Thomas B. Neblett
Thomas M. Dykers
Mitchell D. Matthews
Frank Bruner
Thomas J. Flynn
Selden G. Hooper
Walter C. Winn
Albert H. Heckey
Joseph J. Carey
Wayne R. Loud
John T. Malone
Louis R. Waterman
Louis H. Hunte
Courtney Shands
Monroe B. Duffill
Herbert D. Riley
Henry T. Jarrell
Eugene L. Lugibihl
Julian D. Greer
William R. Caruthers
Joe Taylor
Philip H. Ross
L. B. Southerland
Frank Virden
W. R. D. Nickelson, Jr.
Emile R. Winterhale
Robert J. Foley
Frank M. Hammit
William S. Harris
Carl M. Dalton
Wm. H. Brockman, Jr.
Charles R. Carroll
Wm. C. Asserson, Jr.
Henry Farrow
Halle C. Allan, Jr.
John W. Murphy
E. H. Eckelmeier, Jr.
Selman S. Bowling
Robert L. Denford
Robert B. Alderman
Ross R. Kellerman
Jules F. Schumacher
Howard A. Yeager
Arthur H. Taylor
George A. Lewis
Alan R. Montgomery
Malen Duraski
John Bailey
Gus B. Lofberg, Jr.
Marion M. Byrd

Lt. (jg) to Lt.
Forrest R. Blard
John R. Bromley
Nels C. Johnson
James H. Ashley, Jr.
S. D. B. Merrill
Roscoe F. Dillen, Jr.
Frederick R. Schrader
Anthony Talerico, Jr.
Robert E. Dornin
Noel A. M. Gayler
John A. Hack
Wm. P. Gruner, Jr.
John F. Walling
Romondt Budd
John W. McCormick
Robert B. McLaughlin
John J. Barnowski
James R. North
Fred E. Bakutis
Stephen W. Carpenter
Omar N. Spain, Jr.
Charles D. Hoover
Melvin E. Radcliffe
Robt. E. McC. Ward
Kents E. Montross
Raymond M. Parrish
Frederic W. Brooks
Chester A. Briggs
James W. Thomson
Wm. T. Powell, Jr.
Vincent A. Sweeney
John S. Barleone, Jr.
H. J. Islev-Peterson
Oliver D. Finnigan, Jr.
Henry C. Tipton
Sherwood H. Dodge
Edgar S. Keats
Wm. G. Jackson, Jr.
Louis R. Hird
Malcolm T. Wordell
John O. Curtis
Don W. Wulsen
John A. Heath
Russell H. Smith
James Scott 2d
Frank K. Slason
Kenneth F. Musick
Fenelon A. Brock
Joseph H. Wesson
Jefferson D. Parker
Robert E. Riera
John J. Powers
Stanley E. Rucklow
George L. Conkey
Edgar G. Osborn
Ralph R. Beacham
R. Y. McElroy, Jr.
Warren J. Bettens
Frank B. Herold
Nevett B. Atkins
Charles B. Langston
Ralph J. Baum
Robert H. Prickett

Ensigns to Lt. (jg)
John K. Knapper
V. E. Schumacher
Robt. E. Seibels, Jr.
William K. Rogers
George F. Dalton
Alphonse Minvielle
Harry B. Stott
Kenneth G. Robinson
Leo R. Schwabe
Huribut E. Giller
Ira G. Stubbart
Leon W. Rogers
Thomas H. Suddath
Heber Player
Robert C. Fletcher
Charles J. King
Wilson H. Cranford

The following-named medical inspectors to be medical directors in the Navy, with the rank of captain:
Eben E. Smith
James W. Ellis
Earl Richison

The following-named surgeons to be medical inspectors in the Navy, with the rank of commander:
John M. Bachulus
Arthur P. Morton
J. Q. Owsley, Jr.
Arra B. Cheaser
Lloyd R. Newhouse
Thomas F. Cooper
C. M. Dumbauld
Walter P. J. Karbach
(Continued on Next Page)

Navy Promotions

(Continued from Preceding Page)

The following-named passed assistant surgeons to be surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant commander:

James G. Neff Herbert G. Shepler
The following-named assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons in the Navy, with rank of lieutenant:

Marshall Cohen Marion E. Roubeshush
Walter R. Miller

The following-named dental surgeons to be dental surgeons in the Navy, with the rank of commander:

Francis W. Lepeska Henry C. Lowry
George H. Rice

Passed Assistant Dental Surgeon Jesse B. Hancock to be a dental surgeon with the rank of lieutenant commander.

The following-named assistant dental surgeons to be passed assistant dental surgeons, with the rank of lieutenant:

John H. Bailey E. F. Bachhuber
E. J. Lorentzen William J. van Ee
Caryl J. Hoffer David M. Fox

Pay Inspector William V. Fox to be a pay director with the rank of captain.

The following-named passed assistant paymasters to be paymasters with the rank of lieutenant commander:

Donald B. Hilton Charles J. Naumliket
T. S. Dukeshire

The following-named assistant paymasters to be passed assistant paymasters with the rank of lieutenant:

Edward S. Rhea Emory D. Stanley, jr.
William W. Hyland Warren E. Oliver
Graham P. Bright John G. O'Handley
Louis N. Detweiler Herschel J. Goldberg
Joseph M. Lyle John W. Bottoms

Thomas A. Brown
Acting Chaplain Roy E. Bishop to be a chaplain with the rank of lieutenant.

The following-named civil engineers to be civil engineers with the rank of commander:

Henry R. Lacey Algert D. Alexis
Paul J. Halloran

Radio Electrician George M. Chaffin to be a chief radio electrician to rank with but after ensign.

The following-named carpenters to be chief carpenters in the Navy, to rank with but after ensign:

William J. Condon Guy A. Mason
The following-named pay clerks to be chief pay clerks to rank with but after ensign:

Nicholas X. James Rodney N. Gray
Assistant Paymaster James F. Parker to be a lieutenant (jg).

Capt. Porter N. Holdale, USMC, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy, with rank of lieutenant.

Mr. Brendler Heads Navy Band

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, this week appointed Bandmaster Charles Brendler, assistant leader of the Navy Band for the past four years, as leader of the famed musical organization. Mr. Brendler succeeds Lt. Charles Benter, who headed the Navy Band from its establishment in 1925 until the end of 1941. Lieutenant Benter retired then and the new leader has been acting head of the band since.

A native of New York City, Mr. Brendler enlisted in the Navy as a "lands-man-musician" in 1913. He served on the USS Florida from 1913 to 1917, when he joined the Washington Navy Yard Band.

He was appointed a Navy bandmaster in 1924 and became a member of the Navy Band when it was organized 16 years ago. He had been solo clarinetist of the group all of this time.

Urges Insurance Consideration

Secretary of the Navy Knox has again urged all Navy personnel to consider the privilege offered them of obtaining National Service Life Insurance which may now be applied for without physical examination by any person in active service prior to 20 April. Original announcement of the physical examination waiver was made on 20 Dec. 1941.

Navy Donates to Red Cross

William D. Bergman, Chief Clerk of the office of the Secretary of the Navy, has turned over to Mrs. Howard Westwood, staff assistant at the headquarters of the Red Cross, an envelope containing \$7,000, representing the sum so far collected in the Navy Department's current drive for funds for the Red Cross War Fund Campaign.

Subscribe and re-subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep yourself informed

Marine Temporary Promotions

The Navy Department announced last week that 388 enlisted men in the Marine Corps and the Marine Corps Reserve have been given temporary appointments as warrant officers.

The promotions were made under provisions of the Temporary Promotion Law enacted at the last session of Congress, and the men were chosen from a list approved last month by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

Those who were temporarily promoted are as follows:

For Appointment to Marine Gunner

Ralph Martin William F. Watson
John C. Duncan William F. Wilson
Thomas O. Lowery William T. Taylor
Carl C. Jenkins Francis L. White
Foy E. Jordan John F. Ricard
John R. Coleman William L. Staph
Reuben L. Tyson Joseph W. Uts
Hall H. Hammond Frederick K. Garceau
W. L. M. Townsend William H. Kapanke
Albert R. Coffey Aldwin B. Lawrence
Charles S. Barker, jr. Martin J. Lichtenberg
Ivy R. Cordell John M. Peterson
Roy H. Crawford Leland M. Swindler
Ollie B. Dawdy Wilfred L. Wellman
Earl P. Frazer, jr. Ronald J. Nourse
Paul R. Paquin Tracy P. Mizelle
Robert E. Wall William J. Hamilton
Neal G. Williams Paul S. Short
Harry C. Jordan Walter R. Giles
Thomas T. Olsen, jr. Broox E. Clements
Hubert H. Dogan Quillan L. Strickland
Grady A. Thompson Frank G. Paul
Ford E. Wilkins James K. Harris
Alvin G. Bryan Donald L. Shenaut
Theodore R. Cathey Robert V. Burns
Loren F. Hedderly John Cemeris
Alfred Skowronek Marcus J. Couta
Clinton E. Bump Samuel L. Slocum
David E. Cruikshank William M. Whitaker
Martin R. Freeman Wilfred E. Reeves
Emil M. Krieger Marion W. Trees
Creed G. Lall Joseph H. Lewis
Frank J. Murphy Cecil H. Yount
Perez W. Pottgether Alvin H. Kettiebar
Leo J. Wilson Ira N. Hayes
William J. Young Ralph W. Carrington
Joe A. Inglish Russell S. Kelley
Marble O. Lindquist James O. DeLa Hunt
Carey F. Loflin Bennie M. Bunn
Maurice C. Pulliam George J. Hanft
Don E. Linn Raymond H. Leeper
James W. Frick John P. Grando
Henry J. W. Beckett Melbourne C. Peterson
William C. Blackford Leo S. Maddy
Carlton G. Cole Arthur A. Compton
John S. Court Alexander A. Case
Charles S. Cummings John F. Russell
Robert L. Dickey Andrew C. Callis
William T. Farley Russell E. Nall
Jasper J. Gillette Milton B. Rogers
Albert I. Haas Thomas Swift
Edward C. Hennessey Walter W. Alford
Milligan G. Herford James P. Evans
Ralph G. Hobbs Bunah L. Burnham
Arnold C. Hofstetter Harvey W. Gagner
Michael J. Hogan Adolph J. Kutilek
Walter R. Hooper Adolph P. Wingo
Albert L. Jensen Arthur H. Lilly
Albert D. Kilday Nathan Segal
Clarence B. Kyle Walter Standish
Horace Larn Joseph E. Johnson
William C. Lewis George B. McManus
Beldon Lidyard Francis J. Martin
Robert A. McKeown Richard W. Sinclair
Melvin E. Mosler Francis J. Murphy
Byron E. Orvis Waldo A. Phinney
Walter W. Pardee Robert Thompson
Arthur B. Reiman John F. Fogerty
Jack Salesky C. E. McPartlin, jr.
William A. Searight John J. Bukowy
Robert A. Smith John W. Hull
W. R. Sonnenberg Richard J. Britten
Harold J. Thomas George Davison

C. T. Paszkiewicz
Gilbert J. Geiser
Elmer J. Heger
Earl R. Beckley
Cecil L. Wood
Richard P. Bresinski
Woodrow W. Gill
Robert L. Gray
Charley M. Oliver
William A. Easterling
George L. Williams
James C. Musgrove
Malcolm J. Holland
Lawrence B. Akin
Rudolph Kohs
Allen F. Stockdale
Lloyd F. Barker
Howard C. Frazer
Wiley M. Steele
Egnats F. Lamuga
William G. Spragg
Michael Peskin
James G. Petrie
Joseph A. Pawloski
William M. Hutchins
Oliver A. Guilmet
Edward J. Snell
William Pince
Kenneth L. Thomson
George J. Batson, jr.
Eugene A. Bushe
W. H. Chamberlain, jr.

Jack Davis
Edwin M. Gorman
Francis L. Miller
Edward L. Parke
George J. Nowack
Ward A. Rolfe
Good Burleson
James M. Wray
Samuel E. Moose
James D. Swinson
James S. Ammons
Robert G. Straine
John S. Durant
Rayburn B. Harper
Thurman E. Barlier
Thomas E. Stirewalt
George T. Philpott
Francis J. Rooney
Glenn O. Seider
James E. Hunt
John C. Olson
Harvey W. Tennant
Howard D. Hudson
Nils A. Nilsson
Carl Raines
Donald K. Emery
F. M. Humphrey
Homer S. Coppedge
Robert J. Loesch
William B. Simmons
Porter W. Stark
Dorn E. Arnold
Howard F. Barton
Edward C. Nelson, jr.
Ben Sutta

For Appointment to Quartermaster Clerk

Howard H. Parker Fred G. Shesso
Lamar A. Goodwin Elbert H. Arndt
Homer J. Gravelle Frank S. Adams
George E. Allison Clyde T. Waller
Franklin Carreck Charles E. Gardner
F. L. Churchill Philip W. Sullivan
Robert E. Coddington Wilbur P. Gorsuch
Samuel L. Ming Walfrid U. Puumala
Ralph T. Mullins Sloan M. Diaz
Joseph J. Reardon Edward F. Taylor
Tony Stepanuk Harris M. Hardy
Malnard A. Sorenson Forrest L. Martin
Jack W. Starr Gordon R. Daigish
Ersal D. Davey Augustus J. Eden
Charles D. Feustel Nicholas M. Grieco
Robert H. McLane Kenneth F. Curtis
Paul F. Thompson Willie W. Brock
Raymond H. Jenkins Henry W. Wandt
William H. Kay Frank J. Cermak
Edwin M. Clements Richard B. Frichette
Thomas Balaban Louis Greenberg
Willis R. Lucius Frank M. Hanrahan

Leonard I. Beatty
Kenneth J. Fagan
Irvin H. Elrod
Wendell L. Frey
Michael T. Harbrook
Thomas D. Hunt
M. J. Kruszewski
Carl Wilck
Cecil E. Anderson
William F. A. Trax
Robert Vernon
Michael J. Saul
Walter R. Miller
Albert E. Helmick
Albert H. Keith
John E. O'Neill
Robert Colsky
Loy L. Doggett
Cecil T. Carraway
Arthur J. Noonan
A. D. Bell
Robert L. Manning
W. E. Hemingway
H. D. C. Blasingame
William C. Leeman
Floyd E. Moore
Homer L. Watkins
Cecil D. Snyder
Charles A. Holmes
Otto T. Miller
Thomas H. Cutler
Thomas W. Hyland
Leland L. Brigham
Patrick H. Thompson
Herbert S. Gibson
Thomas J. Chapin
James C. Wilson
Lonice E. Coburn
Robert A. Thompson
Albert C. Hartkopf
William G. Reeves
Omer C. Adams
Herman O. Danmeyer
Lawrence R. Darner
Charles T. Lamb
George T. Perschau
Don Russell
Henry B. Einstein
Alexis A. Jadenoff
Lewis A. Huddle
Newton E. Carbaugh
Leonard Ludtke
James M. Rogers
Whipple D. Thomas
Albert H. Wunderly
Edward P. Faulkner
Sherburne Berry
Lawrence Dyer
Johe F. Smith
Stephen J. Roberts
George G. Oakes
Ernest Bealer
Elmer A. Anderson
Joseph C. Schwalke
Eugene Anderson
J. J. Stothers
Lawrence Baldwinus

Martin W. Texler
Herman L. Bailey
Eugene H. Odom
Morris E. Miller
Robert Hill
Robert G. Hendricks
Peter J. Wilgus
John W. Kuhns
Thomas F. Laviano
Max C. Taylor
John E. Bugary
Edward W. Gallagher
Joseph F. Murphy
Ralph R. Sterner
Kenneth P. Styer
Allen F. Titus
Adolph Ziegler
John W. O'Brien
James N. Hamill

Merle G. Richard
William M. McMakin
Laurence A. Ballinger
William L. Dubois
Paul J. Von Terach
Ray M. Burrill
James W. Eldridge
Eugene E. Greening
Swanner J. Hines
Fernand A. Landry
John T. Lawrence
Cletus K. Gibson
William A. Willett

For Appointment to Pay Clerk

Charles Merman
Leufroid J. Kerne
Herman A. Braske
Raymond F. Gotko
Harold M. Tupper
Frank J. Huekels
Earl W. Dreyer
William A. Steimer
Robert C. Gualalus
Reginald M. George
Ralph K. Patterson
Charles E. Yale
Albert F. Rinehart

Navy Court of Inquiry

Under dispatch orders from Secretary of the Navy Knox, a Court of Inquiry was convened late last week to inquire into the cause of the fire which occurred on board the USS La Fayette (Normandie) on 9 Feb. President of the Court is Rear Adm. Lamar R. Leahy, USN-Ret.; while court members are Capt. Harry E. Shoemaker, USN-Ret., and Capt. Frederick E. Haerberle, USN, Lt. Robert L. Johnson, USN-Ret., is the Judge Advocate.

Its proceedings already begun, the Court of Inquiry will make a thorough investigation into all the circumstances connected with the fire in order to determine the causes, damages to property and injuries to persons resulting from it, and the responsibility therefor. A Navy announcement said that "in the event the opinion of the Court shows that offenses have been committed or serious blame incurred, it will specifically recommend what further proceedings should be had."

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kinds of weather and comes
through running smoothly and
perfectly.

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Number 1 Typewriter," Royal
is fast becoming Number 1 in
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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—If there be doubt of the evil effects upon the fortunes of the United Nations of the fall of Singapore and the skillful transfer of German heavy ships from Brest to Helgoland, the radio address and the speech of Winston Churchill to Parliament this week will dispel it. The Prime Minister made no defense of the tragedy in the Southwest Pacific. Rather did he dwell upon the better position of Britain from that of six months ago due to his success in bringing the United States into the war, and the continued resistance of Russia. Impressed by his recall of the latter achievement, the English public and Parliament responded in a manner which proved that a change in Government would not be advisable. That Mr. Churchill was convinced he would not be displaced was indicated by his adoption of the offensive toward critics in the matter of the failure of the Navy and the Air arm to destroy the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Prinz Eugen on their perilous run through the English Channel to Germany. Nevertheless, the Prime Minister had to consent to the formation of a special war cabinet.

As to Malaya and Singapore, Mr. Churchill insisted the time is not now to engage in incriminations, because thereby would be rendered poor service to the Alliance, an obvious reference to the United States and to the consequences of the Pearl Harbor disaster, especially in connection with Japan's victories in the Far East. As to the escape of the German vessels, he stressed the number and tonnage of bombs that had been dropped upon them at Brest, the attempts to find them on their voyage, and his relief that they no longer were at a strategic port from which they could emerge to threaten the convoys of the United Nations. He failed to remind Parliament that when the vessels are repaired they, in conjunction with the battleships Tirpitz, Luetzow and Scheer will make a powerful Fleet, which this summer can operate against the Russian naval forces in the Baltic Sea, and move to interrupt Lend-Lease material proceeding from the United States to Murmansk. The President said on Tuesday that within a few weeks we will be sending this material in the full amount promised, but as some months will be required to repair the German vessels, probably there can be no important interference by them with its arrival at destination until next summer.

The Japanese are busily engaged in repairing Singapore so that it will serve as a base for their operations upon the remaining Dutch Indies and Australia, Burma, India and the traffic lane from the United States and Britain to those Dominions and the Near East and Suez Canal. Reports have been current that Japan is attempting to obtain permission for bases upon Madagascar, but these are denied by the Vichy Government, which has insisted officially that it proposes to maintain that Island in neutrality. Whether this be true or not, the Japanese Naval Minister has announced that Japanese submarines are operating in the Indian Ocean, doubtless for the purpose of causing wider dispersion of the British and American Navies. The Japanese Army and Navy and air forces have not ceased their advances in the Dutch Indies and Burma. Having occupied important oil fields in Sumatra, they are preparing to invade Java, and have approached Rangoon and the Burma Line so closely that the former can no longer be employed as a port of entry for lend-lease aid, and the latter has had to be abandoned. This means that a new way to supply Chung-King must be established.

It is apparent that the strategy of the Axis Powers and Japan contemplates the imposition of a heavy drain upon the resources of the United Nations by seizing oil fields and sinking tankers, both in the Far East and in the Western Hemisphere. The Batavian Government already has announced that it will be forced to import oil, and for the Fleets and planes of the United Nations operating in the Extreme Orient this fuel must be transported in tankers. Axis submarines have been sinking tankers off our coast and that of the Dutch Island of Aruba, and have shelled the refinery there. This Island is garrisoned by American troops and planes, and the latter have been attacking the enemy craft. Other oil fields that unquestionably are the goal of our enemies are those in the Caucasus and the Near East, and no one would be surprised should Hitler's next operation be toward those regions. There are no present indications that Turkey will depart from neutrality; in fact her appointment of a Minister to reinforce the Turkish Ambassador at Washington is regarded as an indication that she intends to protect her territory from invasion. The ways open for a German advance are Crimea, to which Hitler has tenaciously held, and over the Aegean Sea by the route between occupied Islands and Turkey. Another blade of the pincers would be by way of Egypt and the Suez Canal. Britain has protested vigorously at the assistance the Vichy Government has given to the army of General Rommel, which enabled it to drive the British practically out of Cyrenaica. The United States has made representations to the Petain Government about this matter, and has been assured that no aid was granted. However, facts in our possession show that Rommel did get help, and we are discussing this point with the Vichy authorities.

That Burma and even India are in peril is evident from the desperate efforts of the British to rally the people of these Dominions against the Japanese. Chiang Kai-Shek was brought to Simla to confer with General Wavell, and subsequently he talked with Gandhi, the great nationalist leader, and other Indian potentates. Gandhi, as is known, is a pacifist bitterly opposed to armed resistance. The results of the conferences with him and others of his nativity are not known, but it may be anticipated that Chiang Kai-Shek impressed upon him the close interest of the two countries, and the effects of Japanese occupation. It is not at all impossible that to satisfy India, Britain will give her independence within the Empire, in other words full and equal status with the other Dominions. But even if India should fight, she would not be able to put into the field a trained Army fully equipped with planes and artillery, of the size that would be required. This means that the fighting in India will have to be done by troops from England and perhaps from America.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—Pre-dental students who have been accepted for entrance to, and all dental students now enrolled in, accredited dental schools, are eligible, if qualified physically and otherwise, for appointment in Class H-V(P) of the Naval Reserve, the Navy Department announced last Saturday. Successful candidates will receive provisional commissions as ensigns, and, as a matter of policy, will not be ordered to active duty until after graduation from dental school, and at such time as their services are required. They will then be eligible for appointment in the rank of Lieutenant (Jg), Dental Corps, Volunteer Reserve.

Applications for this type of duty should be filed with the Commandant of the Naval District in which the applicant resides. Application forms and instructions may

be obtained from the commandant of the Naval District, or the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, D. C.

Signal Corps—Capt. Louis B. McConaghy, SC, has been designated Signal Corps representative on the Engineer Corps Technical committee replacing Maj. Harold O. Bixby, S. C., who has been relieved. 1st Lt. Hiram E. Flite, SC, has been designated Signal Corps alternate representative on the committee.

The Photographic Division of the Office of the Chief Signal Officer has received review prints of 43 reels of new training film from Hollywood, where training films are being produced at cost for the Army. The Hollywood project is under the direction of the research council of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

Capt. Kenneth Koon, SC, has been designated Signal Corps representative on the Chemical Warfare Service Technical committee, vice Maj. Harold O. Bixby, SC, relieved. Capt. Carroll W. Arfore, SC, was named alternate representative.

A foreign film section has been organized in the Photographic Division, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, to coordinate the importation, classification, processing, storage, and distribution of all foreign training films, newsreels, documentaries, and propaganda films which contain any information of military value. Through this centralized section, any interested Arms, Services or authorized United States Government agencies may obtain information as to the status, location, and availability of foreign military films imported into the United States.

Two equipment maintenance schools for the training of civilian maintenance personnel have been established recently by the Signal Corps and two more will be opened shortly. Graduates of these schools will be added to the large number of civilian experts who are assisting military personnel in keeping the Signal Corps' communications equipment in operation. Civilians trained in Signal Corps Maintenance Schools are chosen from Civil Service employees of the Signal Corps.

"Safeguarding Military Information," a Signal Corps training film, has been shown to all War Department personnel, both civilian and military. It is believed that this was the first time the entire personnel of the War Department has been drafted to view a motion picture during working hours. Personnel viewed the film at the projection room in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer and at the projection room in the Department of Interior building.

Bureau of Ships—Named after two brothers of the Navy and Marine Corps, the destroyer USS Meade was launched on 14 Feb. at the Staten Island Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Co., with Mrs. Moray Nairne Wootton, Huntington, L. I., and Coenut Grove, Fla., daughter of the late Brig. Gen. Robert L. Meade, USMC, and niece of the late Rear Adm. Richard W. Meade, USN, serving as sponsor.

The first night launching in the Third Naval District last week saw the submarine PC552 slide down the ways of the Sullivan Drydock and Repair Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Grace Finley, daughter of Mr. Leslie H. Finley, Office Manager of the shipbuilding company sponsored the submarine.

Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, Commander Eastern Sea Frontier, delivered a brief talk at the launching, which was also attended by Capt. J. M. Irish, Supervisor of Shipbuilding and Naval Inspector of Ordnance of the Third Naval District. Others who attended the launching from the Supervisor of Shipbuilding Office were Lt. Comdr. N. B. Wolcott, USNR; Lt. H. A. Brant, USNR; Lt. H. P. Furber, USNR; Lt. R. L. Garland, USNR, and Lt. John H. Keatly, USN.

Bureau of Aeronautics—Youngsters of grammar school age and adults from many walks of life are among those answering the Navy's appeal to build 500,000 models of American and foreign war planes which was recently addressed to boys and girls in junior high, high and private schools throughout the country. Exceeding all expectations, letters have flooded into the Navy Department expressing one hundred per cent enthusiasm for the cooperation with the project which was announced by Secretary of the Navy Knox together with Mr. John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

Working drawings for the models which will be distributed only through the schools which will receive them through the Office of Education in Washington. The first set of plans, covering 20 of the 50 types of airplanes to be built, is scheduled to reach school superintendents 23 Feb. Through the Office of Education state directors of the project have been appointed in each state and local directors are being appointed in each participating school system. The models, which must be perfect and on a scale of 1 to 72, will be employed in gunnery sighting practice and plane identification training in all the armed services, and later in civilian defense groups. All models, which are to be inspected by the Navy Department, will be submitted by the principals of the local schools.

Corps of Engineers—Speaking before the annual convention of the Associated General Contractors of America, meeting this week at Indianapolis, Ind., Maj. Gen. Eugene Reybold, Chief of Engineers, stated that \$6,000,000,000 has already been authorized for execution of the war construction program.

"That the future will demand additional billions is not to be doubted," General Reybold added, pointing out that "of the total authorized something like 56 per cent now represents completed work." He continued, "Perhaps even more impressive than the figure is the thought that this six billion dollars' worth of construction underlies the entire war effort. The cantonments, airfields, factories, and other facilities represented in our \$6,000,000,000 program must be on hand before the multi-billion dollar program of armament and Army training can proceed. The engineer-contractor team is, so to speak, the springboard to victory."

Discussing the methods of contract award, General Reybold said, "With 18 months of high-pressure effort and accomplishment behind us, we are today able to go about contracting in an orderly, efficient manner. Our procedures have been adapted to the war conditions—and we shall continue to adapt them to whatever problems may arise."

He told the audience of leading contractors that "there is one phase of the wartime engineer-contractor business which is going on as usual. The Army Engineers," General Reybold asserted, "still are operating on the principle of decentralization. We are still 'giving a good man a job,' we are still 'giving him authority and the means,' and we are still letting him 'go to it.' In time of peace," The Engineer chief said, "this system was highly beneficial—in time of war it is more than beneficial—it is vital."

Armored Force—Reorganization of the Armored Force divisions to increase their effectiveness in combat by providing for easy separation into two combatant groups, each of which will be able to carry out independent action, is in the final stages of

completion and six brigade commanders of each of the Armored Force divisions have been recommended for promotion to brigadier general. The advanced rank for the brigade commanders of each of the Armored Force divisions is in keeping with the latest concept of employment of armored divisions in open warfare.

Under the new organization, each of these brigade commanders will have charge of a brigade, as before, but should combatant conditions require a split in the employment of the division, this brigade which has been greatly reinforced by addition of medium tanks, arms, and motor vehicles, will be capable of independent action. It will have its own communication and supply and will be a part of the division until battle conditions warrant its separation from the parent organization. The full details of the various other changes in the armored divisions were reported in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on 29 Nov. 1941.

The officers for the brigade commands who have been recommended for promotion to brigadier general, temporary, Army of the United States are as follows: Cols. Lunsford E. Oliver, Brigade Commander, 1st Armored Division; John B. Wogan, Brigade Commander, 2nd Armored Division; Leroy H. Watson, Brigade Commander, 3rd Armored Division; Vernon E. Prichard, Brigade Commander, 4th Armored Division; Sereno E. Brett, Brigade Commander, 5th Armored Division; and Carlos Brewer, Brigade Commander, 6th Armored Division. Other officers of the Armored Force who last week were recommended for promotion also include Brig. Gen. Willis D. Crittenger, Commanding, 2nd Armored Division, and Brig. Gen. Walton H. Walker, Commanding, 3rd Armored Division, who were both nominated to major general.

Provost Marshal's Office—Plans for expansion and further training of the newly organized Corps of Military Police in the Zone of Interior, were announced by the War Department on Thursday. Already the Corps of Military Police is charged with the fulfillment of numerous functions both with the Field Forces of the Army and at home, and, in addition to its normal duties of traffic control and police work, the Corps, will form Prisoner of War Escort companies, Corps Areas Service Command companies, special companies for the detention and care of Enemy Aliens and a large number of Military Police Battalions for the Zone of Interior.

It is estimated that 51 new battalions will be needed for the Zone of Interior force. These battalions will be placed at the disposal of Corps Area commanders, who are responsible for their use in emergencies such as fires, floods, strikes, riots, and for guarding vital defense plants or installations against sabotage. Officers for these battalions will be drawn from the Regular Army, from the Officers Reserve Corps, and from among World War officers who qualify in physical condition and previous experience. Enlisted men will be obtained through the regular channels of Selective Service, and from the ranks of the Army.

All members of the battalions are regularly uniformed troops. They are as much liable to overseas service as the troops of other branches of the Army. They have no connection with the State guards which were organized following the induction of the National Guard into the Federal Service.

Military Police on duty with the Field Forces will handle vital traffic control and road information, collection of stragglers in combat, collection, custody and disposal of prisoners of war in the theatre of operations, communication of civilians in the theatre of operations, protection of military property and critical points in lines of communication, crime prevention and investigation, enforcement of laws and regulations, protection of troops and civilian population against crimes and excesses, and will generally supervise military and civilian personnel subject to military control.

Prisoner of War Escort companies and the companies assigned to guard enemy aliens are now in the process of formation, it was stated. Their duties will be to operate prisoner of war and enemy aliens' camps and enclosures.

Ski Troops—A lightweight mitten for the Army's ski troopers, who are already the most comfortably dressed soldiers of their type in the world, has been developed by the Quartermaster Corps. The new mitten, of five-ounce, wind resistant and water repellent poplin with a cowhide leather palm, permits the hands to "breathe normally and contains a new type of trigger finger. Heavy mittens often have the undesirable feature of causing the hands to perspire under conditions of heavy work, with the result that they become overheated, causing an unhealthy condition of the hands. The specially treated poplin is porous enough to permit ample passage of air, thus eliminating excessive sweating and allowing the hands their normal "breathing." The trigger finger is superimposed from the main body of the mitten so that it can be used or not as desired. It is so designed that with just a slight change of the finger position the hand is ready for trigger action with any kind of firearm without the necessity of removing any covering from the hand.

Quartermaster Corps—In order to afford added protection against air attack, the Quartermaster Corps will replace closed steel cabs with new open cabs on Army cargo trucks. The new cabs will be equipped with tops demountable at the "belt line," thereby giving unimpeded skyward visibility and correspondingly wider angle of fire.

It was explained further that open cabs have the advantage of low silhouette, decreasing a truck's visibility to the enemy. Likewise, the demountable cab will save shipping space, and facilitate storage of vehicles between ship decks.

Quartermaster Corps officials announce also that the collapsible canvas top and collapsible windshield are being written into specifications for Quartermaster cargo trucks of the 1½, 2½, and 4-ton classes.

The War Department has announced that contract awards for approximately 1,000,000 military decorations, medals, insignia, and special cases for decorations were placed by the Philadelphia, Pa., Quartermaster Depot during January. Items covered by the awards include badges, lapel buttons, bars, brassards, ribbons, embroidered shoulder and arm insignia, and collar insignia for nurses. Money expended on these items was in excess of \$100,000.

Contract awards for several million pairs of Army shoes were placed through the Boston, Mass., Quartermaster Depot during the first 14 days of February. The awards went to 16 firms in 10 states.

From the Office of the Port Quartermaster, Seattle, Wash., Port of Embarkation was sent last week a memorandum to all members of the Supply Division urging that requisitions be filled immediately. The memorandum said in part, "Follow-ups are absolutely essential if we are to attain our maximum efficiency. Therefore, requisitions not filled in 10 days after leaving this office must be followed up at once." It suggested the adoption of the slogan—"Requisition—Keep 'Em Followed."

The Jeffersonville, Ind., Quartermaster Depot would seem to be a cafeteria manager's paradise in the light of a War Department announcement this week which

states that the Depot there has recently purchased 285,000 soup bowls, 511,000 table knives, 769,000 forks, 284,914 tumblers, 78,982 bake pans, 5,698 rolling pins, and 56,982 mustard jars. To keep the soldiers in hot cakes and flap jacks, an additional 5,698 long-handled pancake turners have been added to the depot stores, while other recent purchases include 5,698 butcher saws, 3,000 nutmeg graters, 250 dough scales, 28,000 basting spoons and more than 25,000 bread and paring knives.

Army Air Forces—American pilots in the Chinese Air Force are giving the Japanese airmen their worst licking of the war, and according to reports, these former flyers of the U. S. Army Air Corps are knocking down more than 10 Jap planes for every loss of their own. In less than two months they have driven Japanese bombers from the vital Burma Road, parried heavy aerial thrusts at its chief port, Rangoon, and blast Jap air bases in Thailand and Indo-China. At the end of January, these American pilots had destroyed at least 135 Jap planes in the air and wrecked another 50 on the ground, and had lost only 11 of their own pilots. They have become national heroes of the oft-bombed Chinese who hail them as "the Flying Tigers."

The "Flying Tigers" were organized in China last summer. Brig. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, a former Air Corps captain, is the commanding officer of the organization and he is credited with "being the spark of genius" for the outfit. Six months after the organization of the "Flying Tigers" the organization celebrated Christmas Day by knocking 48 Jap planes from the skies over Rangoon. General Chennault is credited with developing the tactics that has enabled the "Flying Tigers" to hang up such a remarkable record. He lived in the Orient for four years during which he observed the Japanese air force in action. Prior to that he is described as "one of the hottest acrobatic pilots ever to kick around an Air Corps pursuit ship."

General Chennault spent six months moulding his planes and men into as fine a fighting force as has ever left the ground, despite a shortage of spare parts, ammunition and fuel. In spite of minor miracles performed by the ground crews, many of their plane losses have been due to overworked engines rather than Jap bullets. To conserve ammunition, the Tigers were trained to get their Jap with their first burst. Combat reports show that about eight out of ten downed fall during the first "squirrel" from the Tigers' guns.

The "senior" class at the Air Mechanics School, Keesler Field, Biloxi, Mo., entered upon the eleventh and final phase of instruction last Saturday. Five months ago the men were recruits. Today, they are "veteran" air mechanics, lacking nothing but experience on the line. They have gone through ten instructional phases and are thoroughly versed in maintenance and repair of planes. In this last phase of training, they will learn how to handle and service the latest and largest types of aircraft—big bombers, transports, attack ships and amphibians. Their work will be the "real thing," airplane mechanics in action, just like the work they will encounter on the line.

Meanwhile, rapid installation of engines in the field's huge engine test block continues, with most of the 32 motors now in place. Described as one of the finest test blocks in the nation, the block was largely designed by Lt. Col. William P. Sloan, Assistant Commandant of the Keesler school. Typical of constant improvements being made in the course and of the further education of instructors, a series of lectures is being given instructors at Keesler Field on the automatic pilot by Milton Bailey, of the Sperry Gyroscope Co. To keep abreast of modern developments, four instructors are undergoing a two-week course on new type engines at the Allison Division of General Motors at Indianapolis, Ind.

Plans to move contingents of Infantrymen by motorless aircraft are being worked out by Army Air Forces after recent delivery of massive transport gliders about the size of Douglas DC-3 transport. Capable of carrying troops in full flight equipment, the gliders, now being tested at Wright Field, O., have a wing span of more than 80 feet. During Air Corps tests of motorless ships, even larger gliders are being developed by aircraft manufacturers, who are cooperating with Army Air Forces in producing the air troop gliders. A single bomber can tow several of these large type gliders.

An Army-Navy-Civil Committee to coordinate the development of aircraft design criteria has been established by the Secretaries of War and Navy, and the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics. The new committee works under the supervision of the Aeronautical Board. Membership of the committee includes the senior Army and Navy members of the Aeronautical Board's working committee; three members designated by the Assistant Chief of Air Corps Materiel Division; three members designated by the Chief of the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics, and four members designated by the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.

Air Corps members of the committee are Lt. Col. D. G. Lingle, Army member of the Aeronautical Board's working committee, who is chairman; and Lt. Col. H. Z. Bogert, Lt. Col. Orval R. Cook, and Maj. C. K. Moore, of the Materiel Division, Wright Field. The functions of the committee, as outlined in the precept, are as follows: (a) To develop aircraft design criteria governing: imposed loads, structural design, allowable stresses, methods of analysis, methods of testing, performance calculations, etc., and recommend the adoption of these criteria by the three member branches of the government; (b) To arrange for such studies, tests, investigations, and conferences as may be necessary for the development of these criteria; (c) To arrange means for exchange of technical information related to these criteria between responsible personnel in the member branches of the government and for maintenance of effective liaison; (d) To arrange for promulgation, including publication, of criteria adopted by the member branches of the government, in the form of ANC Bulletins.

Commended for "outstanding initiative, resourcefulness and a high degree of skill under the many trying conditions encountered," three officers and three enlisted men of the Air Corps Ferrying Command have been awarded Distinguished Flying Crosses in recognition of their 26,000 mile air trip last fall from Bolling Field, D. C., over the South Atlantic to Africa and points in Asia Minor and return. Those who received the high award are Col. Caleb V. Haynes, who, having previously received the Distinguished Flying Cross, was awarded an Oak Leaf Cluster; Lt. Col. Curtis E. LeMay, co-pilot; Capt. Carlos J. Cochrane, navigator; M. Sgt. Adolph Cattarius, engineer; Tech. Sgt. Richard R. Martin, engineer; and M. Sgt. James E. Sands, radio operator.

Ordnance Department—A warring America, making extensive use of a multiplicity of ordnance materiel will need ever-increasing numbers of men trained in the proper use of this equipment among our combatant troops. At the same time, as our shipments of ordnance materiel to foreign countries increase in volume, it becomes of



vital importance that we have personnel who are qualified to serve as instructors. To meet these needs, the Ordnance Department has planned an intensive program which will see Ordnance training facilities greatly expanded.

Whereas the Ordnance Department Officer Candidate School at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., now trains 100 prospective officers every three months, plans have been drafted to increase by twenty times the number of students at the school. This expansion is expected to be completed by June of this year. Thus, the Ordnance Department Officer Candidate School, now able to instruct 400 enlisted men a year, will by the end of summer be training men in the duties of an Ordnance Department officer at the rate of 8,000 per year.

The contemplated expansion of the Ordnance Officer Candidate School and a large increase in the number of technical specialists being trained at the Ordnance School, has necessitated the transfer of certain large classes to the new Savanna Section of the Ordnance School at Proving Ground, Ill. Major Gunner C. Carlson, OD, is Commandant of the Savanna Section of the Ordnance School. Major J. F. Thorlin, Training Section, Office Chief of Ordnance, this week inspected the facilities at this newly established section of the Ordnance School.

Meanwhile, Ordnance officials announced this week that a Bomb Disposal School will train its first class of students at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., commencing on 2 March. Under the command of Lt. Col. Thomas J. Kane, the Bomb Disposal School will train students in the construction and composition of bombs in order that they may know how to effectively handle unexploded enemy bombs. Special emphasis will be placed during the one month course on delayed action bombs. The first class at the Bomb Disposal School will be composed of 25 officers of the Ordnance Department, officials stated this week.

In addition to the expanding training facilities of the Ordnance Department, excellent use is being made at the present time of training facilities of 14 large manufacturing concerns, which are training Ordnance personnel on new equipment soon to be placed in the hands of combat troops. By mid-summer, it is anticipated that the number of these training facilities will be trebled.

Among other items in the training program for Ordnance personnel is the announcement that a completely new edition of the basic Ordnance Field Manual is now being published. This has been done to cover adequately the complete reorganization of the Army and to incorporate the lessons learned in last year's extensive field maneuvers. It stresses many important changes in the field operations of Ordnance maintenance units.

Interesting sidelight to a report of the expanding Ordnance Department training facilities, is the Ordnance training slogan—"The difficult we do immediately; the impossible, takes a little longer."

Cartridge cases made of steel are now being produced by several manufacturing concerns in an effort to alleviate the estimated shortage of copper. The traditional cartridge case is made out of brass, of which copper is an important component. As a result of extensive firing tests, it has been determined that steel cases may be used successfully. Development contracts have been awarded by the Ordnance Department for the manufacture of steel cartridge cases for several sizes of artillery shells ranging from 20 mm. to 105 mm.

Suppliers of cartridge cases are being canvassed to determine the feasibility of converting their facilities to the manufacture of the steel cases. Ordnance Department experts in the drawing of steel will act as consultants to manufacturers in making the conversion, a War Department announcement said this week.

From 60,000 civilian workers in the manufacturing arsenals of the Ordnance Department and through Maj. Gen. Charles M. Wesson, Chief of Ordnance, the following message has been dispatched to General MacArthur: "Sixty thousand civilian workers in the manufacturing arsenals of the United States Army Ordnance Department salute you. You are fighting out there for us. We are working night and day here for you."

Chaplains—Ch. William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, will speak on a special George Washington birthday anniversary program to be broadcast over the facilities of the National Broadcasting Co., tomorrow, 22 Feb., at 1:30 p. m.

The next meeting of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains will be held on Wednesday, 11 March, at the Church of the Pilgrims, 22nd and P Streets, N. W., Washington, beginning at 10 a. m.

Medical Corps—Maj. Gen. James C. Magee, Surgeon General of the Army, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, released this week, revealed that the death rate in the Army, excluding battle casualties, was at its lowest rate in history during the period from 1 July, 1940, to 30 June, 1941, when the rate of deaths among Army personnel was 2.8 per 1,000 strength.

Medical Department expenditures for this period totalled \$73,138,251.85, which figure includes the cost of purchases of field and hospital equipment. It was pointed out, in this connection, that the numbers treated by medical personnel in military hospitals increased from average daily low of 4,753 in 1939, to 8,300 in 1940—an increase of 75 per cent.

Stressing the important role played by Reserve Officers of the Medical Department in rendering adequate medical service, the Surgeon General said, "Certainly without a reserve, the medical service rendered during the fiscal year would have been impossible." The report does point out, however, that where 10,249 Reserve Medical Corps Officers were required on 30 June, 1941, only 8,025 were actually on extended active duty.

The effects of two influenza epidemics during the year were held in rigid control by the Medical Department, which treated 19,609 cases, yet saw only 0.3 develop into pneumonia. In the matter of venereal disease, the report stated that "the admission rate for all venereal diseases, for the whole Army was 42.5 per 1,000 strength in 1940 as compared to 29.6 in 1939, an increase of 44 per cent."

Explaining the increase in venereal disease rates, the report states, "During the first half of 1940 a large portion of the Army stationed within the continental limits of the United States was undergoing an intensive training program, and was concentrated in a small number of camps in the South. During the last half of the year, the Army began to expand rapidly. Although men enlisted and being inducted into the Army are given a thorough physical examination, a number of cases are detected shortly after entrance into the service." Continuing, the report explains, "These are cases which escaped detection, or were still in the incubation period at the time of physical examination." It was explained too that the discontinuance of the policy of trial by courts martial of personnel developing venereal disease after failure to take prophylaxis may too have had something to do with the increased venereal disease

rate. The report said that "race and country were undoubtedly factors, with high rates in colored troops in the United States and white troops on foreign service tending to increase the average for the total Army more strongly than in previous years."

As in the past, automobile accidents continued to be the prime cause of death in the Army during the period, with air transport accidents second. Railroad accidents accounted for the fewest fatalities and tuberculosis, a minor factor in the Army death rate now, was next to last on the list.

For an Army of 1,800,000 the report said, approximately 23,000 qualified dental, veterinary, sanitary, medical, surgical, pharmacy, laboratory and X-ray technicians are required, to be augmented by some 35,000 administrative specialists. Facilities existing at the time the report was prepared were sufficient to train 18,000 enlisted technicians in three-month courses.

Ordered to active duty from his position as Professor of Bacteriology, Yale University, Lt. Col. Stanhope Bayne-Jones, Med.-Res., has reported in the Office of the Surgeon General, where he has been assigned as Chief of the Subdivision of Epidemiology.

Colonel Bayne-Jones, who entered the Medical Reserve Corps in 1915, and who served throughout the World War, is Director of Epidemiological Survey under the Board for the Investigation and Control of Epidemic Diseases in the Army, an office he will continue to serve while in active service. At the time of his call to active duty, he was serving also as Director of the Board of Scientific Advisers of the Jane Coffin Childs Memorial Fund for Medical Research, which supports investigation of cancer.

Maj. Harry G. Armstrong, MC, in charge of research at the School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Tex., has been named to receive the John Jeffries Award, given by the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, for his contributions to the health and efficiency of military and civil aircraft pilots. Major Armstrong is the author of *Principles and Practice of Aviation Medicine*, said to be the most complete textbook yet published on this subject.

Veterinary Corps—"On 30 June, 1941, there were 126 Regular Army, 435 Reserve Corps, 2 Retired, 34 National Guard, and 1 Sanitary Corps Reserve officers on duty," the Surgeon General's annual report states in discussing the commissioned personnel of the Veterinary Division. Of this number, 33 officers were on foreign service, the report disclosed. Enlisted men attached to the Veterinary Service increased from 639 to 1,387 during the fiscal year.

The report states that "the average animal strength of the Army increased from 23,432 in 1939, to 25,176 in 1940."

Dental Corps—The Surgeon General, in his annual report to the Secretary of War, reports that "on 30 June, 1941, 1,745 Dental Reserve Officers were on extended active duty," and that "in addition to these officers, 282 National Guard officers are on duty with units of the National Guard which have been inducted into the Federal Service." This number is in addition to the 267 Dental officers, Regular Army, on duty on that date.

This officer personnel, assisted by trained enlisted personnel, cared for a total of 273,212 cases. Rates for the year per 1,000 were: total admission, 810.99; emergency admissions, 262.17; and routine admissions, 548.82. The report explains that "although the facilities for rendering dental care and the personnel of the dental service have been increased proportionately with the increase in the size of the Army, it will be some time before the dental health of the new troops can be brought up to that of the Army before the present expansion program."

Army Nurse Corps—The promotion board of the Army Nurse Corps at a meeting this week recommended the promotion of 12 nurses to the grade of captain, and at the same time recommended the promotion to first lieutenant of 25 Army nurses and 25 Reserves. Those promoted to captain have had long service records in the Army Nurse Corps, during which they have demonstrated outstanding ability in administrative and executive positions in the grade of first lieutenant.

The 25 Army nurses promoted to first lieutenant have had at least two years' service, during which they too have demonstrated administrative ability. The 25 Reserves have had from five to eight years' post graduate experience in nursing prior to their entrance into the Army. While performing their duties as civilian nurses, each of the new first lieutenants displayed marked ability in administrative, executive, or teaching positions, on which their promotion to first lieutenant has been based.

At the same time, Army Nurse Corps officials announce that the examination to be given for the promotion of second lieutenants to the grade of first lieutenant is scheduled to be held early in March. To be eligible for this examination, a nurse must be recommended by her immediate chief nurse and by her commanding officer.

Miss Ruth St. Claire Murphy, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Jas. P. Murphy, Inf., has been appointed 2nd Lieutenant, Army Nurse Corps, with station at the Hospital, Ft. Snelling, Minnesota. Miss Murphy graduated from Milwaukee-Downer College with a B. A. Degree in Art in 1935 and completed her course in Nursing at St. Francis Hospital and Loyola University, Evanston, Ill., in 1941. She is a member of Daughters of the U. S. Army.

Chemical Warfare Service—Newest of the Civilian Defense Schools to be opened and which will be operated by the Chemical Warfare Service is that just begun at the Texas A. & M. College. The school will be under the command of Maj. Harold B. Brayton, who was formerly attached to the Civilian Defense School at Edgewood Arsenal, Md. Major Brayton is a former professor of Chemistry at Texas A. & M.

The Chemical Warfare Service will present an exhibit at the George Washington University School of Medicine, 20-24 Feb. The exhibit, which will be part of a post-graduate clinic at the school, will depict general activities of the Chemical Warfare Service. Meanwhile, Maj. Harry F. Wilson, MC, now assigned to the Office of the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, will address clinic participants on "Prevention and First Aid Treatment of Casualties from Chemical Warfare Agents."

Official U. S. War Communiques

War Department, No. 104, 12 Feb.

Philippine Theater: General MacArthur is in receipt of a message from the Puerto Rican House of Representatives congratulating him and his men on their magnificent resistance to Japanese invasion.

In behalf of his troops, General MacArthur has sent his appreciative acknowledgement to the Speaker of the Puerto Rican House of Representatives.

General MacArthur has transmitted to the War Department the text of a proclamation issued by the Japanese Commander of the forces in the Philippines forbidding the publication and distribution of newspapers, magazines, books and periodicals without permission of the Japanese. The proclamation follows:

"Any one who wants to print and publish newspaper, magazine or pamphlet, etc., should apply and obtain the permit from the authorities of the Department of Military Administration of the Imperial Japanese Forces, stating clearly the following items: (1) Object of publication; (2) the names or author of the responsible publisher; (3) number of copies to be printed; (4) quality or quantity of the paper to be used; (5) the expected date of issuance; (6) the name of printing firm.

"At the time of issuance of newspaper, magazine or pamphlet, etc., they should undergo censorship of the authorities of the Department of Military Administration of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

"The issuance or distribution of the printed matters already printed shall be prohibited for the time being.

"Any one who violates any of the above mentioned provisions shall be severely punished in accordance with the military laws.

"The Commander-in-Chief the Imperial Japanese Forces."

Navy Department, No. 46, 13 Feb.

Central Pacific: Enemy losses in the naval raid of 31 Jan. 1942 conducted by ships and planes of the U. S. Pacific Fleet against Japanese bases in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands totaled 16 ships and 41 planes.

Our losses totaled 11 scout bombers which failed to return, 4 from the Islands of Roi and Kwajalein, 1 from the Island of Taron, and 6 from the Islands of Jaluit and Makin.

In carrying out the raids on the several islands Vice Adm. William F. Halsey, Jr., divided his surface and air forces into self-sustaining units. Timing the arrival of each force at its destination perfectly, he was able to carry out simultaneous and highly destructive attacks on each island.

Rear Adm. Frank J. Fletcher, acting under orders of Admiral Halsey, led the forces which made the attacks against the Islands of Jaluit and Makin.

Vice Admiral Halsey has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for planning and conducting these brilliant and audacious attacks on Japanese strongholds and for driving them home with great skill and determination.

Comdr. Miles R. Browning, Chief of Staff to Admiral Halsey, has been recommended for promotion to Captain.

Appropriate rewards to other officers and men may be expected later when all recommendations have been received and acted upon.

War Department, No. 105, 13 Feb.

Philippine Theater: Aggressive enemy patrol action characterized sporadic fighting in Bataan during the past twenty-four hours.

Enemy dive bombers were active. Two were shot down by our anti-aircraft guns. Japanese dive bombers mistakenly bombed and machine gunned their own infantry, with heavy casualties. The victims of the erroneous attack were elements of the 122nd Japanese regiment of General Akira Nara's 65th Division.

War Department, No. 108, 15 Feb.

Philippine Theater: Fighting in Bataan was limited to local, unimportant patrol skirmishes. Forces of the enemy are evidently being regrouped for a resumption of the offensive. Japanese units on the front line which had suffered heavy casualties are being relieved by fresh troops.

General MacArthur is receiving frequent reports from the occupied areas which indicate the hostility of the Filipinos toward the invaders. A striking case has just been reported from the barrio of Batangas.

The Japanese sought someone familiar with the roads of Batangas Province to drive a truck loaded with twenty-four Japanese soldiers. A local truck driver named Cueva volunteered for the task. When he came to a sharp curve he deliberately pushed the truck and its passengers over a cliff into an abyss. Cueva and eleven Japanese soldiers were killed and the other soldiers were all seriously injured.

From Manila, General MacArthur learns that circulation of United States currency has been barred in the occupied areas of the Philippines since 7 Feb. The following pro-

clamation was issued by the Japanese military authorities on 6 Feb.:

"The following proclamation is made by command of the Japanese expeditionary forces. On February seventh and thereafter the monetary circulation of United States currency is suspended and prohibited in all occupied areas of the Philippines. Due to the opening of banking facilities withdrawals of deposits may be made under certain conditions. Withdrawal of cash deposits are free. Deposits in United States money and deposits by transfer are not free. This means that those who have deposited cash may make cash withdrawals. Other withdrawals are subject to additional regulations."

War Department, No. 106, 14 Feb.

Philippine Theater: Operations in Bataan during the past twenty-four hours included heavy artillery duelling and aggressive infantry skirmishes. In some sections of the front, enemy troops are entrenching their positions.

Enemy artillery fire from the Cavite shore was again directed against our harbor defenses. No material damage resulted.

The enemy was active in the air on all parts of our front.

War Department, No. 107, 14 Feb.

1. Philippine Theater: General MacArthur has reported to the War Department the awarding of the Distinguished Service Cross to Sgt. Leroy C. Anderson, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for extraordinary heroism in action.

On 3 Feb. a counter-attack of one of our units, to reestablish its line on Bataan Peninsula, was held up by heavy machine gun fire. Sergeant Anderson, in command of a small group of tanks in reserve, eagerly requested permission to use his unit against the enemy's machine gun nests. This permission was granted; whereupon, under heavy fire, Anderson made a personal reconnaissance well in front of our lines. He returned safely and moved his tanks through the rough and difficult terrain against the hostile resistance. With skill and determination he destroyed the enemy guns and their crews. Fighting his way through the thick jungles, he located more hostile guns and destroyed them. After his own tank had been put out of commission by enemy fire, Sergeant Anderson and his crew left the tank and continued the fight with rifles and hand grenades. By this gallant action Sergeant Anderson and his men enabled our Infantry to advance and regain the lost positions. Sergeant Anderson was slightly wounded in the encounter.

Sergeant Anderson entered the military service on 29 Jan. 1941, as a selectee from Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He served with armored units at Ft. Knox, Kentucky, for several months and went to the Philippines last October. His next of kin is Mrs. Hattie Anderson, his stepmother, of Burlington, Wisconsin.

2. Netherlands Indies: Twelve heavy American Army bombers, of the Flying Fortress type, attacked enemy shipping in the Macassar area. The results were not completely ascertained, but it is believed that at least one large enemy ship was hit and, subsequently, a large fire was observed in the area of the attack. All of our planes returned safely.

(Please turn to Page 698)

Naval Reserves to Lts.

The President of the United States has approved the report of the Line Selection Board which recommended permanent promotion of 358 lieutenants (Jg). Naval Reserve, to lieutenant, USNR, and temporary promotion of 49 lieutenants (Jg), USNR, to lieutenant, USNR.

Members of the Selection Board were: Capt. Clarence N. Hinkamp, USN, president; Capt. Newton H. White, USN-Ret.; Capt. Frank R. Lackey, USNR; Capt. Richard T. Brodhead, USNR; Capt. Edgar M. Williams, USN-Ret.; Capt. Oliver L. Wolfard, USN-Ret.; Capt. Donald F. Patterson, USN; Capt. Charles J. Parrish, USN; Capt. Theo D. Westfall, USN. Lt. John J. Morony, USNR, was recorder.

The list of officers selected for permanent promotion follows:

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| John L. Maloney | Leo J. Perry |
| Frederick W. Lemly | Richard D. White |
| Edward E. Haase | John Winn |
| Claude S. Kirkpatrick | Albert Pratt |
| Benjamin F. Bailey | James E. Baker |
| Albert F. Hindrelet | Robert H. Wanless |
| Joseph A. O'Handley | Clarence A. Abele, jr. |
| William R. Sheeley | Richard K. Cockey |
| Wesley W. Carlson | William M. McCloy |
| Kenneth J. Hartley | Russell J. Brooke |
| Frank B. Gill | John M. Dod |
| Robert McAfee | Francis P. Steel |
| Howard C. Duff | Gerald T. Furness |
| Kenneth J. Barclay | W. De F. Day |
| Oliver N. Fowler | Norman Fraser |
| Kenneth E. Meneke | Fred A. Long |
| E. P. Steffanides, jr. | Harry A. Wheeler |
| Thomas C. Gillmer | Walter D. Hantelman |
| Lawrence B. Dunlap | Donald DeV. Gray |
| Arthur H. Ashton | Harry G. Nase |
| Donald MacL. Kerr | John G. Howell |
| John L. Everett, jr. | Wendell R. Polk |
| Lionel P. Marks | Melvin C. Torian |
| W. B. McClaran, jr. | Theodore E. Pearson |
| Charles F. MacNish | Harold E. Benfield |
| Robert P. Winkel | Edgar N. Kieruff |
| Edwin C. Davis | H. T. LeFavoure, jr. |
| Holla W. Jones | James R. Duffy, jr. |
| Edward B. Carlson | Roger Revelle |
| Charles J. McWhinnie | Franklin J. Waugh |
| Thomas A. Marshall | Walter P. Wrenn, jr. |
| Fred W. Valley | Northrup H. Castle |
| Harry R. Shawk | Rudolph C. Rupert |
| Charles F. Adams, jr. | Philip J. Rasch |
| Frederick Favor | Paul J. Williams |
| Charles M. Wormser | E. B. Constantine, jr. |
| Edward E. Havlik | John A. Parrish |
| John E. Phillips | Allan D. Curtis |
| Walter B. Crego | Leonard S. Bailey |
| Clarke M. Williams | Lucian S. Haugwitz |
| Casper Zacharias | Emery P. Bayley |
| C. W. Weaver, jr. | Robert C. Hall |
| Bernard Orella | Equen B. Meader |
| Ray C. Tannar | Gardner A. Norton |
| Edward J. Bednarz | Harry H. Hess |
| Harold W. Spalding | George L. Neely |
| Leo V. Barron | John B. Heinicke |
| Thomas B. Albin | Albert E. Heiser |
| Roy Aaron | Herbert F. Lundstrom |
| Harold V. Brown | Eugene B. Nugent |
| Martin S. Erdahl | Seth H. Stoner |
| Wallace H. Howe | Alfonso Pulches |
| Raymond J. Toner | Clarence H. Campbell |
| R. H. Atkinson, jr. | Alexander M. Gray |
| Frederick G. Coffin | Walter L. Sharit |
| Levin J. McLeod | James C. Radford |
| Roger F. Miller | Robert A. O'Brien |

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Amos E. Shepard | Erling A. Olsen |
| George C. Cartwright | Patrick McCourt |
| Charles G. Pape | John Maske |
| Andrew B. Fuller | James H. Littlejohn |
| Norman E. Weaver | Cecil C. Truitt |
| Jerome C. Greene | Edward L. Fraser |
| Edward F. Rallsback | Harold P. Wegmann |
| Erling Foss | Alfred Samuelson |
| Robert Murdoch | Roland O. Reber |
| William G. Leithead | Herman Mellema |
| Richard A. Moberg | Otto Lawrence |
| B. W. Evans | Ivar B. Weinder |
| Thomas R. Peacock | Walter L. Kulman |
| Paul E. Warfield | Ogden E. Power |
| Edward L. Johnson | James Blakely |
| Johannes Bryde | Robert H. Lunt |
| David Porter | Bernard Sennstrom |
| Carl C. Potter | Lewis A. Deppman |
| George W. Kemp | Miguel Nunes |
| William R. Gretcher | Clyde F. Williamson |
| R. L. Hemingway | Thomas K. Churchill |
| Lloyd A. Scott | Dale E. Harriman |
| Joseph C. Sever | James M. Harrell |
| Edgar A. Quinn | Lloyd D. Farr |
| Frank B. Tymosako | Wilfred J. Garner |
| George C. Bosson | Clyde F. Williamson |
| Edward Martinez | Michael R. Sanders |
| Charles E. Gertridge | Allistair K. Longair |
| Robert M. Baughman | Frank Young |
| Elvin C. Hawley | Thor O. Sandin |
| Henry A. Shuts | Maurice H. Hegarty |
| Rogers P. Emmons | John F. McMaster |
| Robert W. Sweetser | Wallace M. Tyler |
| Leif Sparre | Waldo H. Stone |
| Raymond C. Russell | William H. Riley, jr. |
| Philip G. Carlson | William A. Seibert |
| Reuben Jacobsen | Bernard Glanell |
| Robert D. Abernethy | Magnus K. Nelson |
| Thurman A. Whitaker | George H. Ulmer |
| Raymond C. Dollar | Jake E. Edwards |
| J. A. F. Knowlton | Albert "J." Pierce |
| Guy S. Thompson | James L. Clark |
| George E. Strom | Paul A. Bauer |
| Fletcher L. Baughn | Leigh G. Miller |
| Francis E. Diggs | Fred R. Howell |
| Mervyn W. Verran | Michael J. O'Donnell |
| Alexander L. Stuart | William A. Theurkauf |
| A. J. Barkowsky | Ferdinand Villamore |
| J. M. Fittsimmons | Edward J. Denney |
| William C. Canty | Harold Baumgartner |
| Charles B. Gjedsted | Percey "O" Gill |
| William Jones | Paul J. DuMont |
| John W. Laine | George H. McCoy |
| Robert T. Williams | William T. Hawk |
| Antone S. Rose | Joseph DeBlacere |
| John H. Crosbie | Edwin C. Littlefield |
| Arnold M. Iversen | Herbert Hooper |
| Anton M. Gjerstad | Eugene N. Fabares |
| Carl M. W. Allen | William Olsen |
| John B. Care | James H. Young |

(Continued on Next Page)

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Norval B. Richardson
Floyd H. Backeberg
Richard B. Bole
Jewell E. Lanier
Wilbur R. Godlove
Charles F. Fischer
Stafford L. Lambert
Leland S. Prior, Jr.
Frank A. Trotter
Jesse S. Dodge
Ernest G. Vetter
Lyman T. Newell
Fabian T. McAllister
Ralph V. Anderson
Robert B. Ely, III
Leslie W. Ingram
Alden D. Chase
Hulan E. Whitehead
William K. Schafer
Levin D. Powell
Lester M. Hill
Karl H. W. Baarslag
Delbert T. Snider
Paul W. Kretschmer
Robert W. Hart
Walter O. Lee
Edward C. Callahan
George D. Hansen
Clyde W. Jones
Howard B. Shaw, Jr.
Herbert E. Wigle
Donald A. Hoffman
Harvey L. Berry
Vernor H. Cook
William D. Hudgins
Chester J. Corrigan
William E. Moser
Russell C. Sergeant
Paul Brake
Frank H. Charters
H. C. Sigstenhorst
John L. Slater, Jr.
Edward F. Plagge
James C. Picken, Jr.
Kenneth C. Shirk
George W. Spare
James M. McCoy

William G. Guernsey
William P. Gainer
Delwin W. Classman
Perce B. Collison
Vance C. Prewitt
Preston C. Gail
Bannie LaF. Stewart
William J. Rooke
Cecil W. Chisholm
R. LaC. Hildebrand
Robert D. Stimpson
Walter E. Sellman
Jesse G. Rowe
Roger E. Rose
Edwin J. Quinby
Harry D. Pickett
Samuel Freedman
W. R. Sharkey, Jr.
Graham Allen
Robert B. Conaughty
John A. McGinty
Marion W. Taylor
Robert M. Booth, Jr.
Winthrop W. Esch
M. P. C. Bellemans
Harry T. Gherardi
Linton R. Wilson
Allen B. Whitney
Roland H. Cramer
Carl H. Cover
James E. Reid
Richard R. Robertson
Frederick S. Wallace
Arthur B. Langlie
Wolffred Bauer
G. G. Schroeder, Jr.
Robert Marvin
Frederic H. Williams
William H. Collins
Fred C. Barthelmeas
Thomas R. Rawlings
Halford P. Noggle
Morris Adelson
Louis L. Guy
Donald O. Crozier
Edward M. Brown
John J. Wilkinson, Jr.
Donal F. Hedlund
Charles S. Johnston
Charles J. Benson
Byron D. Voegelin

Elliott Earl
Charles L. Bushell
George L. Elms, Jr.
Edward C. Wilson
Angelo J. Meneghin
Richard E. Deal
Henry Ernest, Jr.
Lawrence W. Gunther
Hamilton Thornquist
William C. Mott
T. H. E. Nesbitt

The list of officers selected for temporary promotion follow:

Glendon D. Williams
Frank G. Hull
Leonard J. Flynn
Robert W. Graham
David C. Miller
Robert L. Bence
John J. Becker
Donald A. Nienstedt
George W. Albion, Jr.
Warren C. Boles
William M. Penn
Jack W. Hammer
Peter N. Gammelgard
J. A. F. Neal
Karl F. Neupert
Augustine J. Tucker
Walter P. Reuland
Henry H. Fox, Jr.
Howell A. Lamar
Robert F. Lynch
Louis A. Woodland
Charles R. Frasier
William L. Howard
Francis O. Henrickson
Ernest G. Lenvitt

Care of Army Personnel

Congressional hearings on the Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation, 1942, in which the Medical Department requests \$171,178,000, have brought out the fact that Congress will be asked to make changes in the law which prohibits the Army from treating soldiers who have been on leave longer than 24 hours, in order to insure that Army personnel are properly cared for at all times.

Senator Tydings and the War

A fervent plea that the military and naval strategists be left free to fight the war divorced from political control, and that the rest of the nation get behind the war effort without attempting to sell social experiments as "national defense" was voiced before the Senate on 13 Feb. by Senator Tydings, of Md.

Attacking the government first, Senator Tydings termed it "an overgrown monstrosity from top to bottom, an extravagant, wasteful bureaucracy in the midst of the whole war prosecution, and every senator knows it."

Government undertakings, he said, "are sufficient at times to cause the soldier in the front line in the Bataan Peninsula to throw down his gun in disgust."

"Yesterday," he continued, "for two long hours we had Dean Landis, of the Harvard Law School, before our committee, touching on the question of civilian defense. He is an able man, a learned man, but as unfit for that office—and I say it without the slightest intent of being sacrilegious—as I am to be the primate of the Church of England. There are other places into which his talents could be fitted. We had before us a general of the Army, General Gasser, who testified. He knew what was needed; he knew how to find it; he had devoted all his life to the service. There was not a member of the committee, in my opinion, who did not believe that the subordinate should be at the top, and the one at the top should be the subordinate in the prosecution of the work at hand."

Turning to strikes, Mr. Tydings said, "I think strikes ought to end and stay ended until the men in the front lines get the guns which they ought to have to defend their lives and save this country."

Stating that he was not an admiral or a general, Senator Tydings said that he would have liked to have seen General MacArthur abandon the Philippines and go to Singapore and "try to save the most important point in the Far East, rather than to disperse our forces and lose both places."

"This war cannot be won on the defense. Japan is inferior in manpower, in productivity, in planes, in weapons, and in her navy, but she is on the offensive and she is winning even though she is operating thousands of miles from the Japanese islands themselves."

Turning to the question of planning of military strategy, the senator said, "I sometimes think—this is pure speculation and may be utterly without any foundation—that in the minds of a great many persons in America who are thinking about this subject there is the thought that the admirals and the generals are told what to do, rather than themselves telling those under them what should be done."

Mr. Tydings then urged that steps be taken to bring forth the best leaders, and said, "I am not saying that the man for the Army would not be General Marshall. I believe he would be the man, and I believe Admiral Stark would be the one for the Navy. I want to become satisfied in my mind that the military experts are fighting the war."

"I do not believe," he said, "that General Lee of Oklahoma, or General Roosevelt of New York, or General Tydings of Maryland or General Wallace of Iowa are as competent to conduct the military and naval operations of this war as are our military and naval officers, and I know that in the case of some past action, such as the destroyers' contacts and encounters in the Atlantic, it was not the Army and Navy who decided how we would do the fighting there."

Senator Schwartz, of Wyo., rose to observe, "When General Marshall was much younger, he enjoyed the complete confidence of General Pershing. He was on Pershing's staff during the entire time Pershing was in France."

"The Senator is correct," said Mr. Tydings, reiterating his belief that the fighting of the war "should be solely in the hands of our Army and Navy."

Captain James Confirmed

Nomination of Capt. Jules James, USN, to be a temporary rear admiral in the Navy has been confirmed by the Senate.

Navy Public Works Awards

Winners of the Navy monthly and quarterly Public Works Competition Awards for December and for the October-December quarter were announced this week by the Navy Department.

Rules covering the contest take into consideration location of the competing stations, quantity and quality of labor from the local supply available, peculiar local conditions and special construction problems, the availability of sites for construction, and the general priority ratings given the materials going into construction.

The awards are made in three groups; Group I, over \$600,000 monthly expenditures; Group II, from \$300,000 to \$600,000 monthly expenditures; and Group III, less than \$300,000 monthly expenditures.

Certificates for outstanding performance in Public Works construction during the month of December, 1941, have been awarded to the following stations:

Group I: First, Marine Corps Air Base, Cherry Point, N. C.; Second, Naval Supply Depot and Dry Dock, Bayonne, N. J.; Third, Marine Barracks, New River, N. C.

Group II: First, Floating Dry Docks, College Point, N. Y.; Second, Naval Ammunition Depot, Fallbrook, Cal.; Third, Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla.

Group III: First, Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J.; Second, Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Va.; Third, Naval Hospital and Naval Reserve Aviation Base, Long Beach, Cal.

Pennants for outstanding performance in similar construction during the quarter of October-December, 1941, have been awarded to the following stations:

Group I: First, Marine Corps Air Base, Cherry Point, N. C.; Second, Marine Barracks, New River, N. C.; Third, Naval Ammunition Depot, Burns City, Ind.

Group II: First, Naval Station, Key West, Fla.; Second, Naval Dry Dock, South Boston, Mass.; Third, Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Cal.

Group III: First, Floating Dry Docks, College Point, N. Y.; Second, Naval Air Station, Cape May, N. J.; Third, Naval Reserve Aviation Base, Grosse Ile, Mich.

Of the eighteen winners, eleven have been awarded certificates or pennants in one or more months since July, 1941, as follows:

Naval Supply Depot and Dry Dock, Bayonne, N. J.: Second class certificate, October; Third class certificate, August; Third class pennant, quarters ending October and November.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Burns City, Ind.: Second class certificate, July; Third class certificate, November.

Naval Air Station, Cape May, N. J.: Third class certificate, September; Second class pennant, quarter ending September.

Marine Corps Air Base, Cherry Point, N. C.: First class certificate, November.

Floating Dry Docks, College Point, N. Y.: First class certificate, November; First class pennant, quarter ending November.

Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Va.: Third class certificate, November.

Naval Ammunition Depot, Fallbrook, Cal.: First class certificate, October; Second class certificate, September; Second class pennant, quarter ending November; Third class pennant, quarters ending September and November.

Naval Reserve Aviation Base, Grosse Ile, Mich.: Second class certificate, November.

Naval Station, Key West, Fla.: First class certificate, July; Second class pennant, quarter ending November.

Marine Barracks, New River, N. C.: First class certificate, October; Second class certificate, July and November; First class pennant, quarter ending November; Second class pennant, quarter ending October.

Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Cal.: Third class pennant, quarter ending November.

Naval Dry Dock, South Boston, Mass.: Third class certificate, November; First class pennant, quarters ending October and November.

Senate Confirms General Officers

The Senate this week confirmed the nominations by President Roosevelt of 17 brigadier generals to be major generals (temp.) and 35 colonels to be brigadier generals (temp.) in the Army of the United States.

Names of the officers and their present assignments may be found on page 646 of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, issue of 14 Feb.

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Launch USS Alabama

The battleship Alabama, a 35,000-ton vessel which Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox described as one of the ships "which will bring us victory" was launched on Tuesday at the Norfolk Navy Yard, the sixth American combatant vessel to be launched in as many days.

Secretary of the Navy Knox, principal speaker at the launching, described the launching as signaling the end of the defense era and the beginning of the "war era." The 680-foot vessel, capable of a speed of more than 27 knots, was launched nine months ahead of schedule, and Secretary Knox declared that the welding and other methods employed in her construction had decreased structural weight so as to add measurably to her gun, armor and ammunition capacity.

Mrs. Lister Hill, wife of Alabama's junior Senator, sponsored the vessel and Governors Colgate Darden of Virginia and Frank M. Dixon of Alabama took part in the ceremonies. Among the spectators were Associate Justice Hugo L. Black, of the Supreme Court, Governor J. M. Broughton of North Carolina; seven United States Senators, twenty Representatives and many high-ranking naval and military officers.

As the Alabama slid down the ways, workmen in the giant Navy yard made ready for the laying of the keel of the Kentucky, which will be larger by 10,000 tons than the Alabama.

"We cannot doubt that before many months have passed she will have had her first taste of battle," Secretary Knox said of the Alabama. "The Navy welcomes her as a new queen among her peers. . . . Ships will pour from our yards in ever increasing quantities; ships which will give us supremacy at sea; ships which will bring us victory."

The Alabama was the sixth battleship to be launched under the defense building program, and the last of a class of four which includes the Indiana, the Massachusetts, and the South Dakota. Secretary Knox revealed that some of her sister ships already have joined the fleet.

"We must protect our shores and our coastal commerce," Secretary Knox said. "We must protect those strategic areas vital to our defense—Hawaii, the Panama Canal, the Caribbean. We must defend our good neighbors to the southward. We must protect the flow of supplies to Great Britain, that citadel of freedom."

"We must check as best we can the surging flood of Japanese aggression in the Antipodes, until we can muster our forces to send it hurtling back to whence it came. These activities girdle three-fourths of the globe. They demand that we gain, as rapidly as possible, control of the seas—not merely the surface of the seas, but the waters upon the seas and the air above."

"To carry out this immense task will take every ship we can possibly turn out. This mighty vessel here will be an important addition to our naval forces—and she is being launched here today nine months ahead of scheduled. It is a grand record and one of which every person connected with the building of the Alabama can be proud. The Navy is about to give tangible recognition of this fine job."

"As you all know, in the Navy an 'E' awarded to a ship is a symbol of efficiency and excellence in gunnery and engineering. I have just been informed that the Navy Board of Awards has granted the Norfolk Navy Yard the Navy 'E' pennant for outstanding work on ship construction."

Chemical Warfare School

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.—Attending the first Chemical Warfare service enlisted men's course here, 16 Feb. to 28 Mar., are:

Technical Sergeants—John C. DuBose, Jr., CWS, and Fred J. Edwards, CWS.
Staff Sergeants—Hamilton E. Calvert, CWS, Eugene E. Hendrix, CWS, Samuel T. Hodge, CWS, Charles L. Levendosky, CWS, Jack W. Long, CWS, Ellwood J. Marshall, CWS, Charles R. McGraw, CWS, Frank M. Platter, CWS, and Edwin E. Taylor, CWS.

Sergeants—Jack Craig, CWS, Theodore Centryk, CWS, Jonas B. Davenport, CWS, Harold S. Frederick, CWS, Clay C. Lanter, CWS, Paul J. Leiby, Jr., CWS, Grant E. Loreman, CWS, George C. Marquart, CWS, John

M. Melby, CWS, Paul F. Morrison, CWS, Walter H. Nadeau, CWS, William A. Taylor, CWS, Anthony Tonucci, CWS, James H. Walraven, CWS, and George Zall, CWS.

Corporals—George M. Bollinger, CWS, Delmas F. Eichhorn, CWS, Herschel S. Hymson, CWS, Robert A. Jenkins, CWS, Paul M. Kane, CWS, Sidney Katz, CWS, Carl C. Roberts, CWS, and Ira Singer, CWS.

Private—Walter M. Beard, CWS.

Red Cross Auxiliaries

Moffett Field, Calif.

The following Red Cross Auxiliaries have been organized on the Army Post at Moffett Field, California.

Army Wives—consists of wives of enlisted men. Mrs. Robert D. Sims, chairman, wife of Technical Sergeant Robert D. Sims, 12th Materiel Squadron, Ninth Air Base.

Moffett Field Ladies—consists of wives of officers. Chairman—Mrs. Robert A. Nagle, wife of Capt. Robert A. Nagle; Staff-Assistants—Mrs. Arthur E. Easterbrook, wife of Col. Arthur E. Easterbrook; Mrs. John C. Horton, wife of Col. John C. Horton, Mrs. Trenhold J. Meyer, wife of Col. Trenhold J. Meyer, and Mrs. Ira D. Snyder, wife of Capt. Ira D. Snyder.

March Field, Calif.

In response to requests from Mrs. George Marshall, wife of General George Marshall, and from the National Chairman of American Red Cross, the local organization at March Field, Calif., has been completed. Mrs. Mamie Davidson, wife of Col. Joseph H. Davidson, is Honorary Chairman and Mrs. Mary Alice Odeen, wife of Col. Carl H. Odeen, QMC, is Chairman.

The other officers are: Vice Chairman, Mrs. Hazel M. Wadum, wife of Lt. John G. Wadum; Secretary, Mrs. Marie Reed, wife of Lt. Col. Harry E. Reed; Chairman of Surgical Dressing Committee, Mrs. Brownie Liddell, wife of Lt. J. M. Liddell; Chairman of Ambulance Motor Corps, Mrs. Sally Browning, wife of Capt. Levi Browning; Chairman of Production Committee, Mrs. Rosemary Pilcher, wife of Maj. Rufus J. Pilcher; and Chairman of Canteen Corps, Mrs. Marvella Taylor, wife of Maj. E. W. A. Taylor.

A well-rounded program has already been effected, and is being carried on by this very ambitious and enthusiastic group of women.

Cal-Aero

The Cal-Aero Auxiliary of the Ontario, Calif., Chapter American Red Cross, has been organized in response to requests from Mrs. George Marshall, wife of General George Marshall, and from the National Chairman of American Red Cross.

The following officers were elected: Chairman, Mrs. Olwen Harris, wife of Maj. Lester S. Harris; Vice Chairman, Mrs. Elizabeth Griffith, wife of 1st Lt. Hugh A. Griffith; Secretary, Mrs. Phyllis Dula, wife of 2nd Lt. Mason A. Dula; Chairman of Production Committee, Mrs. Mildred Cornett, wife of 2nd Lt. Billy Cornett; Chairman of First Aid Committee, Mrs. Dulcie Olson, wife of 2nd Lt. Robert Olson.

A well-rounded program has been effected, and is being carried on by this very ambitious and enthusiastic group of women.

Marine Corps Reserve

Seventy-two graduates of the Platoon Leaders' Classes have been commissioned second lieutenants in the Marine Corps Reserve and are now attending the Basic School, Philadelphia, Pa., for a Reserve Officers' course. Simultaneously, it was announced that another group of graduates from a Platoon Leaders' Class will be called to active duty at the Basic School during May on graduation of the present class which number approximately 180 officers. The 72 newly commissioned officers in the Marine Corps Reserve are:

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Herman Abady | L. K. Henneberry |
| M. F. Ahearn, Jr. | James W. Horton |
| Orin H. Allman | R. R. Hummel, Jr. |
| Gerard T. Armitage | Earl A. Hurdle, Jr. |
| C. D. Barrett, Jr. | William N. Jones |
| Thomas H. Barry | James L. Jordan, Jr. |
| Arthur W. Bell | Albert N. Lange |
| William A. Best | William A. Leahy |
| Thomas H. Boler | Hugh D. Leidel |
| John J. Butler, IV | Paul E. Loftus |
| Byron B. Cain, Jr. | William D. Lynch |
| Abel F. Cartwright | Charles P. Mackin |
| Frank J. Clarke | John W. MacMillan |
| Robert S. Clarke, Jr. | James L. Malone, Jr. |
| Robert L. Cochran | P. St. C. Malone |
| Hugh Corrigan | J. A. Moriarty, Jr. |
| Jerrold O. Cote | William A. Murphy |
| Edward J. Craig, Jr. | Ellis T. Paulk, Jr. |
| John H. Davies | George F. Peter, Jr. |
| George M. Dawes | Harold C. Pierce, Jr. |
| Donald K. Dayton | Stanley H. Rich |
| James C. Doerr | Murray F. Rose |
| K. E. Edwards, Jr. | Curtis M. Smith |
| W. E. Ehmman | Quentin I. Smith |
| William D. Evans | John T. Speaks |
| James Fairclough | Sidney H. Stern, Jr. |
| W. D. Fitzhugh III | James A. Sullivan |
| Robert B. Fowler | George Swinerton, Jr. |
| Theodore R. Galysch | Paul T. Torian |
| George B. Gierhart | Robert B. Turnbull |
| Edwin H. Gilson | John E. Waddill |
| Jay C. Griffith, Jr. | Richard F. Warren |
| Richard C. Hanson | William H. Whorf |
| James A. Harris | John L. Williams |
| Ernest A. Hayden, Jr. | James N. Williamson |
| John M. Hendley | Albert W. Wise |

Navy Public Works Awards

The Navy Department has announced that certificates for outstanding performance in Public Works construction during the month of December 1941, have been awarded to nine stations, divided into three groups, according to the amount of money expended.

Group I winners in competitive order are the Marine Corps Air Base, Cherry Point, N. C.; Naval Supply Depot and Drydock, Bayonne, N. J.; and the Marine Barracks, New River, N. C. Group II awards went to the Floating Dry Docks, College Point, N. Y.; Naval Ammunition Depot, Fallbrook, Calif.; and the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla. Group III winners are the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J.; Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, Va.; and the Naval Hospital and Naval Reserve Aviation Base, Long Beach, Calif.

Pennants for outstanding performance in similar construction during the quarter of October-December 1941, have been awarded to the following stations: Group I, Marine Corps Air Base, Cherry Point, N. C.; Marine Barracks, New River, N. C.; and the Naval Ammunition Depot, Burns City, Ind.; Group II, the Naval Station, Key West, Fla.; Naval Dry Dock, South Boston, Mass.; and the Marine Corps Base, San Diego, Calif.; and Group III, the Floating Dry Docks, College Point, N. Y.; Naval Air Station, Cape May, N. J.; and the Naval Reserve Aviation Base, Grosse Isle, Mich.

General Herr to Retire

Maj. Gen. J. K. Herr, Chief of Cavalry, will retire from active service on 28 Feb. 1942, upon his own application after more than 43 years of continuous active service. During his tour of office as Chief of Cavalry, which began in March, 1938, General Herr has taken every opportunity to improve and modernize the Cavalry arm.

General Herr was born at White House Station, N. J., on 1 Oct. 1878. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1902, and commissioned a second lieutenant of Cavalry.

General Herr's early service included a tour in the Philippines, service as an instructor at the United States Military Academy and duty in the Hawaiian Islands. During the World War he served as Chief of Staff of the 30th Division in France and participated in the Somme Defensive, Ypres-Lys Offensive and the Somme Offensive.

From November, 1920, until August, 1922, General Herr served with the American forces in Germany, at Coblenz, during which time he was Assistant Chief of Staff for Supplies and later Assistant Chief of Staff for Operations. Upon his return to the United States he served in the Military Intelligence Division, War Department General Staff, until 1 July 1924. He commanded the 7th Cavalry at Ft. Bliss, Tex., from September, 1935, to March, 1938, when he was appointed Chief of Cavalry.

General Herr was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, together with the Belgian Order of Leopold, for extraordinary service as Chief of Staff of the 30th Division, American Expeditionary Forces, in the capture of Voormeselle and Lock Eight in the Ypres Section in Belgium in September, 1918, and in the breaking of the Hindenburg line at Bellicourt, France, and in operations against the Selle River and the Sambre Canal, 29 Sept.-20 Oct. 1918.

He is a graduate of the Army War College, The Command and General Staff School, The Mounted Service School and The Cavalry School. An ardent horseman, today, he is one of our strongest advocates of the use of the horse in war. He can be seen riding frequently, in the parks and trails of Washington and Virginia on his thoroughbred charger, Star Witness. He was one of the Army's most noted polo players, being a member of the Army Team which defeated the British Army Team at Meadowbrook in 1923.

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THE "Phantom Ball" took place Tuesday evening. The only real thing about it was the hard work put in, which resulted in a bumper crop of checks for the Navy Relief—now so much more needed because of the war situation.

The Sail Loft at the Navy Yard is closed for the duration, but were it open and had the ball actually taken place, boxes would have been occupied by the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Knox; the Chief of Naval Operations and Mrs. Stark, the Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Holcomb. Only their left hands know what their right hands did in this case, that is outside of the box committee, headed by Mrs. Harold R. Bowen, wife of Rear Admiral Bowen and Mrs. Woodson, wife of Rear Admiral Walter B. Woodson, in charge of tickets. Others on the list of subscribers for imaginary boxes included Rear Adm. and Mrs. Russell Willson, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Bowen, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Theodore F. Wilkinson, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Oliver D. Colvin and Lt. and Mrs. Henry F. Morgan.

Mrs. Bowen had on her committee Mesdames J. O. Richardson, David Sellers, Alexander Sharp, Randall Jacobs, Russell Willson, Richmond F. Turner, Leigh Noyes, Theodore Wilkinson, Frank Beatty, Julius Furer, Daniel Barbee, Louis Denfield, James O. Gawne, Oliver Read, S. M. Robinson and Gilbert J. Rowcliffe.

The committee headed by Mrs. Woodson included Mrs. Ralph Bard, wife of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mesdames Robert Ghormley, Leslie Bratton, Frank Halford, Harry Hill, James Glennon, Jr., Robert Hinckley, A. P. M. Allen, William Flather, Jr., and John W. Thompson.

Mrs. James V. Forrestal, wife of the Under Secretary of the Navy, in charge of publicity, did her bit in no uncertain terms, and showed her imagination by bringing to the public eye, through the press, lovely ladies who as wives of Navy heroes of the long-ago danced for the benefit of the Navy Relief. There were Mrs. Perry, wife of Commodore Perry; Mrs. Dewey, wife of Admiral Dewey; Mrs. Stephen Decatur, wife of Commodore Decatur, and Mrs. Alfred Thayer Mahan, wife of the distinguished admiral of that name—portrayed by Mrs. Eugene Carusi, wife of Lieutenant Carusi, USN; Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., wife of Lieutenant Fairbanks, USN; Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker, wife of Lieutenant Wanamaker, USN, and Mrs. Jerauld Wright, wife of Captain Wright, USN—all dressed in period gowns and extremely pretty before

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. ROBERT THOMAS LARSON

whose marriage to Lt. Robert Thomas Larson, AC, USA, took place 31 Jan., at Saint Elizabeth's Catholic Church, in Van Nuys, Calif. Mrs. Larson, formerly Miss Eleanor Elizabeth McCusker, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Joseph McCusker of Elkins, W. Va.

the photographer's lens and all posing in the name of sweet charity.

The fifth "Phantom Dinner" for the House of Mercy was another imaginary event that took its toll of time and strength from a number of women who have year in and year out worked to aid babies and their unmarried mothers.

Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, widow of Captain MacArthur, USN, is the recording secretary of the Board of Lady Managers; Mrs. Luther Sheldon, Jr., wife of Dr. Sheldon, USN, is assistant recording secretary and Mrs. George Barnett, widow of the First World War's Commandant of the Marines, is also a member of the board, whose president is Mrs. Harry L. Grant.

Brig. Gen. Raymond Lee, who succeeds Brig. Gen. Sherman Miles as head of Intelligence, and Mrs. Lee on Sunday gave their first of a series of at-homes at their residence on Thirtieth Street.

The informal and very jolly party was in compliment to the group of military attaches accredited to Washington from foreign governments. General Lee having formerly been the Military Attache of the U. S. Embassy in London.

Besides foreign military representatives there were a goodly number of U. S. Army officers, with the State Department also in evidence. Glimpsed here and there were Lt. Gen. Stanley Embick, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Dwight Eisenhower, Col. and Mrs. Hayes Croner and Col. and Mrs. Ralph Smith.

Brig. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Corps Area with headquarters in Boston, will be joined shortly by Mrs. Miles who is arranging the removal from their old home on N Street. General and Mrs. Miles have leased 19 West Cedar Street, on Beacon Hill, not far from Boston's famous Common.

Another affair on Sunday was a farewell party to the officers of the 3rd Cavalry who have been stationed at Fort Myer since the early 1920's and are to be transferred to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., the men, who, incidentally, with their mounts have high-lighted the popular horse shows at the reservation and won scores of blue ribbons at Madison Square Garden.

The gathering was at the Mayflower, and though the idea for it was that of the public-spirited Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Mor-

(Continued on Next Page)

Weddings and Engagements

At seven-thirty on the evening of 3 Feb., at a candle-light ceremony in the Cathedral of Saint Luke, Ancon, C. Z., a marriage of beautiful simplicity was solemnized when Miss June Harris, only daughter of Col. and Mrs. John T. Harris, of Quarry Heights, became the bride of Lt. Forbes R. McCreery, jr. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. Harry Beal, Bishop of Panama, assisted by the Very Reverend C. Alfred Voegli, Dean of the Cathedral.

Preceded by the ushers walking in pairs, Major Mayhew, Lieutenant Culver, Lieutenant Rhodes, Lieutenant Wal-smith and Lieutenant Carroll, followed the maids, walking singly. First, Miss Diana Edgerton, daughter of Governor and Mrs. Edgerton, Miss Ann Cleave, of Washington, D. C., Miss Jean Hamlin, of Montclair, N. J., and last the maid of honor, Miss Jean Tyler, of Kirkwood followed by the bride on the arm of her father. They were met at the chancel rail by the bridegroom and his best man, Lt. E. A. Raymond, a classmate at Yale.

The bride was lovely in her wedding gown of old ivory bridal satin, her veil of tulle, held by a coronet of heirloom lace, and over the tulle veil was worn a veil of exquisite Pointe de Bruxelles, an heirloom in the bridegroom's family, having been brought from France for the wedding veil of Lieutenant McCreery's great-grandmother. The bridal bouquet was of white orchids with the "shower" of small orchids.

The bride is one of the most popular members of the young Army set. She was graduated from Goucher College, Baltimore, with the class of 1940 and is a member of Pi Beta Phi, Daughters of the American Revolution and Army Daughters.

Lieutenant McCreery is the son of Mrs. McCreery and the late Dr. McCreery, of New York City and Connecticut. He was graduated from Yale with the class of 1936 and has been in military service since. He is now with the Field Artillery.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the quarters of Colonel and Mrs. Harris, for about two hundred friends.

The young couple left for a wedding trip to Costa Rica and Guatemala.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. John C. P. Bartholf, Inf., USA, announce the marriage of their daughter, Edith, to Lt. (jg) C. Robert Clark, USN, on Sunday, 8 Feb., at the Philadelphia Navy Yard Chapel.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Officers' Club, attended by eighty guests. The bride wore an egg-shell satin wedding gown with full train and train length veil held in place by pearl coronet, and carried a shower bouquet of roses. Her father gave her in marriage, and her sister, Miss Anne Bartholf, was maid of honor and only attendant, wearing powder blue tulle over satin and carrying salmon pink gladiolas.

Mr. Robert Buck of Plattsburg, N. Y. was best man for Lieutenant Clark, and the bride's brother, Mr. John Bartholf, ushered.

The bride is the granddaughter of Mrs. John H. Bartholf and the late Colonel Bartholf, MC of Plattsburg, N. Y., and of the late Mrs. Allan McLane Hamilton, wife of the late Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, of New York and Great Barrington, Mass.

She attended Pine Manor Junior College, Wellesley, Mass. She is an active horsewoman and well known among the younger Army set.

Lieutenant Clark is the son of Comdr. and Mrs. Charles R. Clark of Plattsburg, N. Y. He graduated from Annapolis in 1939, since which time he has been on active sea duty, until recently assigned to take the Submarine course at the New London Submarine Base.

Commander Clark is at present on duty at Panama, C. Z., but Mrs. Clark was able to attend her son's wedding. Lt. and Mrs. Clark will be at the Marquis Apt., New London, Conn.

Mrs. Herschel Carithers, of Athens,

Ga. announces the engagement of her daughter, Maybeth, to Lt. Harry White Trimble, USA, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Richard Brogdon Trimble, of Athens, Ga. Miss Carithers was a member of the 1940 graduating class of the University of Georgia. Lieutenant Trimble is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, 1941, and is stationed at Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas.

Miss Katherine Beardsley Register, daughter of Mrs. Nellie Beardsley Register, of Norlina, N. C., and Capt. Charles Ray Rodwell, CE, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Rodwell of Warrenton, N. C., were married in Saint Cornelius Chapel, Governors Island, N. Y., 7 Feb. Chaplain Thomas H. Whelpley, USA, performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of shell pink crepe with matching turban and finger tip veil of illusion, and carried a bouquet of white lilacs. She was given in marriage by her cousin, Mr. W. T. Rowland.

Mrs. William Mack, sister of the bride, who was matron of honor, wore a cloud blue gown of mousseline de sole with turban, and carried a bouquet of Ruben lilies.

Col. B. B. Browne, CE, was best man. The ushers were Capt. M. A. Jewett, CE, and Lt. S. J. Loyd, CE.

Captain Rodwell has recently been transferred from Governors Island to the office of the Chief of Engineers, Washington, D. C.

Col. George J. B. Fisher, CWS, USA, and Mrs. Fisher, of 4607 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie Hess, to Lt. David Dorsey Hulsey, CWS, USA, of Ft. Bragg, N. C., son of Mr. Eula Dorsey Hulsey and the late Mr. Frederick Hulsey, of Tupelo, Miss.

Miss Fisher is a graduate of the Chery Chase Junior College, Washington, D. C., and Lieutenant Hulsey is a graduate of Mississippi State College, Class of 1939, and is a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity. He recently received his commission in the Regular Army.

The wedding will take place at the Post Chapel, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., the latter part of March.

Maj. and Mrs. John F. Stevens of College Station, Texas, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Helen Joan, to Garrett M. Stone, Jr., of Texas A & M class of '42, and son of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Stone, Amarillo, Texas.

Capt. Halford Robert Greenlee, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Greenlee of Garden City, Long Island, N. Y. announce the marriage of their daughter, Elizabeth Greenlee Patterson, on 14 Feb. to Ens. Paul Bevan Oehmann, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Oehmann of Washington, D. C.

In the unavoidable absence of her father, the bride was given in marriage by her eldest brother, Capt. Halford Robert Greenlee, Jr., USA of Ft. Hancock, N. J.

The wedding took place at St. Joseph's Catholic Church in Garden City at 11 a. m., the Reverend William J. Edgar, officiating. The ceremony was followed by Nuptial Mass.

The bride wore a street-length gown of sky-blue crepe with matching hat trimmed in pink and blue flowers, and navy blue accessories. She had as her only attendant Mrs. Leo O. Crane, of Annapolis, Md. who was gowned in dusty rose crepe with matching hat. Mr. Augustus P. Crenshaw III, of Washington, D. C. served as best man.

The wedding was followed by a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents for members of the immediate families.

Mrs. Oehmann was graduated from Georgetown Visitation Convent in Washington, D. C. and Ensign Oehmann was graduated from Swarthmore College in 1936, a member of Kappa Sigma Fraternity.

Ensign and Mrs. Oehmann will make their home in Detroit where Ensign Oehmann is assigned for duty.

The engagement is announced of Miss Betty Stuart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edward Stuart of New York and Washington, and Ens. Julien Thompson

(Continued on Next Page)

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Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

17 February 1942

Mrs. Charles Reid Johnson, wife of Captain Johnson, is making her home at Carvel Hall. Captain Johnson who has been on duty at the Naval Academy, recently left for sea.

Mrs. Duncan C. Walton, wife of Commander Walton, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Paul West in New York City.

Capt. and Mrs. Theodore W. Johnson, left last week to visit their daughter, Mrs. Henry Larom at Scarsdale, N. Y.

Mrs. Donald W. Todd, wife of Lieutenant Todd, USN, entertained at dinner Saturday night, before the hop at the Officers' Club, in honor of Miss Nelda Dierdorff, daughter of Comdr. Rosa A. Dierdorff.

Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Condon of London-Town Terrace, South River, will entertain Sunday afternoon, 22 February, from 4 to 7 in honor of Major Ennals Waggaman, Commander-in-Chief, Military Order of the World War, and Mrs. Waggaman of Washington, D. C.

There were many dinner parties last Saturday night before the Valentine Dance at the Officers' Club. Lt. and Mrs. Victor W. Retting had as their guests Mrs. Townley Duffie, Miss Rosalind Smith and Lt. Robert Neyman; Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. D. S. Evans entertained for a party of six; Comdr. Robert H. Maury entertained for a party of six; Comdr. and Mrs. Robert R. Thompson had five guests; and Lt. and Mrs. Clayton R. Simmers entertained for a party of eight.

Lt. Otto Spahr gave a cocktail party in his quarters at the Officers' Club Saturday afternoon.

At the tea following the meeting of the Navy Women's Club at Carvel Hall Monday afternoon, those pouring were, Mrs. Howard E. Montgomery, Mrs. Benjamin Dutton, Mrs. J. A. Dickson and Mrs. Edward O. Keefe. Assisting were: Mrs. W. H. Duval, Mrs. R. S. West, Jr., Mrs. Bosquet N. Uev, Mrs. D. O. Wissinger, and Mrs. Delwyn Hyatt.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

21 February 1942

The third annual "Ice Carnival" will be held in the rink on the afternoon and evening of 23 Feb. Hildegarde Balmann, Dorothy Goss, Yvonne Sherman, Jan Vaughn Sullivan and the famous New York Skating Club will be among the participants.

The February Horse Show will be held on Sunday, 22 Feb. in the Riding Hall.

Lt. Clare H. Armstrong, Jr., has been a visitor on the post of Col. C. A. Schwarzwelder and Mrs. Schwarzwelder and will go to the Third Armored Division at Camp Polk, La.

Maj. and Mrs. Ray E. Bell announce the birth of a daughter Barbara Harris Bell at the station hospital on Monday, 16 Feb. The child's grandparents are Mrs. John L. Bell of Pensacola, Fla. and Mr. and Mrs. James Russell Harris of Philadelphia and Cornwall-on-the-Hudson.

Lt. Col. D. J. Martin and Mrs. Martin were the week-end guests of Lt. Col. A. T. Bowers and Mrs. Bowers also Miss Benita Rothwell and Dorothy Stevens were their guests. Col. and Mrs. Bowers will spend the next week-end with Colonel Bowers' mother, Mrs. H. B. Bowers at Frederick, Md.

Lt. Col. Victor A. Conrad left the post early this week to go to Washington, D. C., where Colonel Conrad will report for duty.

Mr. and Mrs. Reland Sager of New York City arrived on Thursday and will be the guests of Lt. Col. William I. Allen over the week-end.

There will be two Hops on Saturday night. One at Cullum Hall for the First and Second Classes at which Cadet R. M. Scott and Major and Mrs. H. P. Storke will receive, the other for the Third Class will be in the gymnasium and Cadet C. Helmstetter and Maj. and Mrs. Smuels will receive.

Several new officers have reported here for duty among whom are, 1st Lt. L. F. Hood, Cavalry detachment; 2nd Lt. G. F. McAneny and Maj. P. F. McLamb, Ordnance and Gunnery.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

15 February, 1942

Admiral James O. Richardson, former Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, was a keynote speaker at the 21st annual dinner of the Lincoln Club in Los Angeles, which was in the California Club and had 400 in attendance. His topic was "Lincoln and the Will to Win," which brought an ovation for the speaker. Others addressing the assembly were Dr. Steward W. McClelland of Tennessee, President of the Lincoln Memorial University, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, and Charles Laughton.

Capt. Willis W. Bradley, Jr., members of the Board of Inspection and Survey, will be the luncheon speaker Friday at the weekly meeting of the Soroptimist Club in the Hilton Hotel, Long Beach, using for his topic one of the many phases of national defense. Business and professional women of prominence comprise the club's membership.

Capt. William Hees of the Royal Canadian

Air Force, and his bride, who are in Southern California on a delayed honeymoon, were complimented at a cocktail party last week given by cousins of the officer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rathbun Hees, at their home in Stone Canyon, Los Angeles. It was an evening affair with more than 100 guests invited.

Capt. and Mrs. Ian McDonald, visiting from London in the interest of British War Relief, are being honored today at a festive luncheon given by Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Scott, with 22 guests invited to their spacious Beverly Hills home. Pink plum and almond blossoms are being used as table decorations.

Comdr. and Mrs. Leland Webb, frequent visitors in the Los Angeles area, entertained recently with a dinner in Coronado Hotel with covers laid for five guests, Mrs. Donald Douglas and daughter, Miss Barbara, of Santa Monica; Miss Carlotta Chapman, Bill Douglas and Ens. John Broughton.

Highlighting this week for the feminine service set contingent is the Bundles for Blue-jackets silver tea from 3 to 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in the Army and Navy Club. Mrs. Carlos Bailey, wife of Capt. Bailey, has asked 16 naval officers' wives to assist her with details. These are Mmes. Sherwood H. Dodge, John P. Forsander, Glenn Farqua, Millard Gamble, Burden Hastings, J. R. Hohenstein, Dallas Lalzure, William Paden Mack, Scott McCaughey, George J. McMillin, Maurice O'Connor, John C. Patty, Jr., Victor Tate, Kenneth Wallace, Thomas Wallace and Donald Wengrovius. The Dickinson Trio will provide a musical program. Proceeds will go toward the purchase of wool for knitting purposes.

NORFOLK, VA.

19 February 1942

The outstanding event in Norfolk this week was the launching of the giant battleship, USS Alabama, which took place Monday at the Norfolk Navy Yard in the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage of members of the Navy, Diplomatic representatives and more than 150 Alabamians who arrived in the city Sunday and were given a warm welcome by the civilian residents whose guests they were.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox arrived by plane from Washington on Sunday morning and was the guest of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Felix X. Gygas, of the Navy Yard, and was guest of honor at an informal family dinner following a brief press conference. In addition to Secretary Knox, other notables arriving Sunday were United States Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black of Washington, his wife and daughter; Senator Lister Hill, of Alabama, whose wife sponsored the launching on Monday. The entire Alabama Congressional delegation attended this impressive event. Governor Frank Dixon was joined here by Mrs. Dixon who came up with the Alabama delegation. Virginia's new governor, the Hon. Colgate W. Darden, was host to Governors Dixon of Alabama and Governor Broughton of North Carolina. Governor Dixon made the principal address. A cocktail party late Sunday afternoon and an "Alabama dinner" in the Chesapeake Room of the Monticello Hotel concluded the first day's entertainment of the distinguished visitors.

Another interesting engagement of a most popular Norfolk girl has just been announced. Mr. and Mrs. James Green Martin have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Starke Martin, to Ens. William Cole Worthington, USNR, son of Hugh Worthington of Sweet Briar and the late Mrs. Worthington. Miss Martin who made her debut here last season is a graduate of St. Margaret's School and later attended Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C. Ensign Worthington received his B.A. law degree from the University of Virginia. He is a member of Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, and Phi Delta Phi law fraternity. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Carl J. Cleve, who with Lieutenant Commander Cleve left last week for California, was guest of honor on Wednesday at a luncheon given in the Officers' Club, Naval Base by a group of the wives of the Civil Engineering Corps at the Base. Covers were laid for eighteen, and the guests, in addition to the guest of honor, were Mrs. Carl H. Cotter, Mrs. Oscar A. Sandquist, Mrs. Carl W. Porter, Mrs. Arthur E. Pool, Mrs. W. C. Pool, Mrs. G. C. Emery, Mrs. Jesse S. Zimmerman, Mrs. Louis J. Jennings, Mrs. Gerald Ross, Mrs. Bernard O. Roessler, Mrs. L. V. C. DeChier, Mrs. William S. Coupe, Mrs. Richard D. McGlathery, Mrs. Louis R. LaPorte, Mrs. Robert E. Pessard, Mrs. Arthur C. Newmann and Mrs. Jennings B. Knobel.

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Society News

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ris, the actual receiving of guests was in the hands of Brig. Gen. Albert Cox, Col. and Mrs. Howell Estes, Col. Edwin S. Bettleheim, and Col. and Mrs. Lawrence Frizzle. Uniforms were in order which made for a gay and spirited sight, and among the guests were the D. C. Engineer Commissioner, Brig. Gen. Charles Kutz and Mrs. Kutz, and Col. William Gordon, Commandant of Fort Myer, and Mrs. Gordon, with Maj. Charles McClelland and Mrs. McClelland; also Col. Don Lowry, Col. and Mrs. Horace Smith, and Lt. William Cassidy and scores of others with their friends of the civilian circle.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt again opened her mansion, 640 Fifth Avenue, for a second time before its razing in the name of progress. The occasion was a tea Monday afternoon for members of the auction and sponsoring committees of the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, Inc., working for an auction to be held later to raise funds for the equipment of recreation rooms for Army and Navy headquarters in the 2nd Corps Area. Miss Ann C. Reinicke, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Reinicke, is chairman of a debutante committee.

On 9 Feb., 1942, a dinner meeting of 400 of the leading industrialists and business men of the St. Louis Ordnance District was held at the Coronado Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri. The meeting served two purposes—as a testimonial dinner to Maj. R. J. Hogan upon his transfer from duty as Deputy District Chief of the St. Louis Ordnance District to duty in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C., and as a welcome to Col. R. E. Hardy, succeeding Major Hogan as Deputy District Chief.

A handsome desk set was presented to Major Hogan as a farewell gift; and engraved on the pen stand was a testimonial to him "For outstanding achievement during his tour of duty in St. Louis."

After-dinner talks were made by a number of those present, who complimented Major Hogan on the work he had accomplished and thanked him for the help and cooperation he had so generously given them. They expressed regret at his leaving the St. Louis District and pledged their support to Colonel Hardy.

Among guests registered at the Thayer-West Point Hotel during the week of 8 Feb. were:

Lt. and Mrs. J. N. Davis, Fort Devens, Mass.; Lt. L. F. Hood, Ft. Riley, Kan.; Maj. George H. Blankenship, Atlanta, Ga.; Nelson Barcliff, Fort Jay; Lt. Donald H. Baumer, Fort Bragg, N. C.; Lt. Charles A. Pardu, Fort Dix, N. J.; Eloy C. Alfaro, son of Capt. Colon E. Alfaro, (Ambassador from Ecuador), Washington, D. C.; Mrs. R. M. Herrington, Langley Field, Va.; Col. L. S. Partridge, Governors Island, N. Y.; "Bobbie" Lane, Fort Belvoir, Va.; Anne E. Flanagan, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Col. and Mrs. A. L. Lerch, Washington, D. C.; Col. C. B. Humphrey, USN-Ret., E. Patchogue, L. I.

Service Life Insurance

Legislation, S. 1935, making applications for National Service Life Insurance effective from date an allotment of pay is authorized to meet premiums, provided applications otherwise are in order, was signed by the President this week. Previously, applications became effective only when a pay day had passed so that money actually was paid for the insurance.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Burke, Jr., USN of Alexandria, Va. The wedding probably to follow this coming summer.

The bride-to-be is a granddaughter of the late Judge and Mrs. Charles E. Stuart of Alexandria and of Mrs. M. J. Sanders of New Orleans, and the late Mr. Sanders. She studied at Moira House, Eastbourne, England and the National Cathedral School in Washington and Sophie Newcomb College, and was presented to New Orleans society last year. Ensign Burke's family hails from Alexandria and New Orleans. He graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in '40.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ruth Laine Lichenberg of New York and Dr. Norman Simon of Lawrence, Mass., who is reporting for duty with the Medical Corps as first lieutenant next month. The betrothal was announced this past week by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Lichenberg. Her father is president of the Institute of Public Relations. She studied at the Dalton School, the Pensionnat Le Manoir at Lausanne; New College, Columbia University and the London School of Economics.

Dr. Simon is a graduate of Dartmouth, and the Harvard Medical School. He is completing his internship at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.

Engagement of Corporal John U. Physloc, son of Mrs. Willis J. Physloc and the late Major Physloc, and Miss Florence Helen Talbott is announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Talbott of Stamford, Conn. He is with the 102nd Field Artillery at Camp Blanding, Fla., after completing his studies at the University of North Carolina.

Another Stamford engagement is that of Miss Madeleine Winifred Watt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph V. Watt, and Mr. William Harry Wilcox of Garden City, L. I., who is now with the Army air cadets at Kelly Field, Tex. He graduated from Connecticut University, and she is in her junior year at the same university.

Lt. John Wesley Kelley, USMC, stationed at Quantico, Va., last Saturday, 14 Feb., married Miss Marjorie Jean Wheeler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Wheeler of Douglaston, L. I., the wedding taking place in the Community Church of Douglaston. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. M. Eugene Flipse, officiated. A reception following at the Douglaston club.

The bride graduated from Mt. Holyoke (Continued on Next Page)

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Weddings and Engagements (Continued from Preceding Page)

College, and the bridegroom, from Dartmouth, where he was a member of the Senior Society, the Casque and Gauntlet, and Psi Epsilon.

Lt. (jg) James O'Malley, jr., USNR, son of Justice James O'Malley of the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court, and Mrs. O'Malley, claimed as his bride, Saturday, 14 Feb., Miss Marcella Butler, daughter of Mrs. Thomas F. Butler of Montreal, and the late Mr. Butler.

The wedding was held in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York, the Right Rev. Monsignor Joseph Flannelley officiating. A reception following in the Palm Room of the Waldorf-Astoria.

The bride, given in marriage by her brother, Mr. Reynolds Butler of Montreal, wore a gown of ice-blue crepe with a three-quarter length blue fox coat, a halo hat of French for-get-me-nots with a veil, and she carried pink and mauve orchids.

She attended the Convent of the Sacred Heart and McGill University and graduated from McGill Repertory Theatre School, and has been an active worker in the Red Cross since the beginning of the war.

Lieutenant O'Malley was graduated from Princeton in 1932 and from the Harvard Law School in '35. Last December he was called to the colors.

The engagement is announced by Mr. and Mrs. Shirley R. Guard of Pelham Manor, N. Y., of their daughter, Anita Virginia, to 2nd Lt. David Kent Brooks, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Frank Brooks.

Miss Guard is a descendant of Admiral George Dewey, Sir John Ross, the explorer, and James G. Blaine, twice Secretary of State.

She is a former golf champion of Pelham Country Club, is a member of Westchester-Fairfield Golf Association and the Pelham Red Cross Motor Corps.

Lieutenant Brooks graduated from the New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, and is chairman of the Board of the Alumni Association. He is on active duty at Buffalo. The wedding will take place in the spring.

Maj. and Mrs. Philip W. Burges of San Luis Obispo, Calif., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Barbara Lee, to 2nd Lt. Gage Everett Glass of the 159th Infantry, 26 Dec., 1941, at San Luis Obispo. Lieutenant Glass is the son of

Col. and Mrs. Ralph R. Glass of Ft. Lewis, Wash.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bulmer Dinwiddie of Atlanta, Ga., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miriam Alice, to Lt. John D. Dougherty, son of Col. and Mrs. Joseph S. Dougherty. Colonel Dougherty, IGD, is now on duty in Washington, D. C.

The bride-to-be was graduated from Washington Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., and also attended Randolph-Macon Women's College in Lynchburg, Va.

Lieutenant Dougherty attended the Georgia School of Technology. He is now stationed with the Armored Force at Ft. Knox, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Joseph McCusker of Elkins, West Virginia, announce the marriage of their daughter, Eleanor Elizabeth, to Lt. Robert Thomas Larson, AC, USA, at Saint Elizabeth's Catholic Church, in Van Nuys, Calif., on 31 Jan.

The bride attended schools in Elkins and was graduated from Prospect Hall College for Women, Milwaukee, Wisc. Lieutenant Larson is an only son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Charles Larson, of San Fernando, Calif. He was graduated from the University of California, at Los Angeles in 1940 and recently obtained his regular commission in the Infantry and was detailed with the Air Corps. He is a member of Sigma Nu Fraternity.

Mrs. Larson is a sister of Mrs. Ambrose Franklin White, wife of Lt. Col. Ambrose F. White, Inf., USA.

Col. and Mrs. Charles B. Kendall announce the marriage of their daughter, Marian Elizabeth to Lt. Roger Merrill Lilly, USA, on Wednesday, 11 Feb., at Ft. Benning, Ga.

Miss Virginia Lee Richey, formerly of Chanute Field, Ill., was married to 1st Lt. John E. Fox, AC, at the post chapel, Langley Field, Va., 24 Jan. Mrs. Fox before her marriage lived with Lt. Col. and Mrs. Paul Hanley, her brother-in-law and sister at Chanute Field.

The engagement of Miss Volinda Lewis to Lt. (jg) Hughes Call, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Grant R. Call, of Chicago, was announced this past week by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Irving Lewis. Mr. Lewis is director of valuation of the Interstate Commerce Commission and they live in Georgetown. Miss Lewis studied at the Holton Arms School and graduated from Vassar in 1939.

Lieutenant Call graduated from Harvard in '39, and the Graduate School of Business Administration in '41. He is now stationed in Washington at the Navy Department.

A spring wedding is planned.

Mrs. John Taylor Stephenson of Alexandria, Va., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Polly, to Lt. Joseph Andrew Obrochta, USA.

The engagement of Miss Carol Jean Bauman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chapin B. Bauman of Washington, and Mr. Stephen B. Lane, now stationed at Bolling Field, has been announced. She graduated from Immaculate Seminary, and he from Southeastern University.

Lt. John Jennings Boland, USNR, son of Representative Patrick Boland, married Miss Betty Lloyd Hutchinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Hutchinson of Washington, Tuesday morning 9 Feb., at the home of the bride's parents.

The date was advanced and so the event came as a surprise to all but their closest friends.

Chief Justice Edward G. Elcher of the D. C. Supreme Court, who formerly served in Congress with the bridegroom's father, performed the ceremony at half after nine in the morning, with the Rev. Charles T. Warner, rector of St. Albans Episcopal Church, giving the Church's blessing later.

The bride was charming in a pink tweed suit with matching hat and purse. She was unattended but Lt. Christopher Boland, USA, served as his brother's best man.

A wedding breakfast was held for the members of the two families attending

after which Lieutenant Boland and his bride left for New York by plane. They will return to Washington and live at 2745 Twenty-ninth St.

The bride attended Holton Arms and the bridegroom graduated from Georgetown Law School in '34.

The small chapel at Walter Reed Hospital was the scene of a pretty informal wedding 14 Feb., when Miss Katherine West Matejka, daughter of Col. J. V. Matejka, USA, and Mrs. Matejka of Washington, became the bride of Lt. John Charles Liggett, SC, USA, of Ft. Monmouth, N. J., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Liggett of St. Paul, Minn.

Col. Matejka is on duty in England and was unable to attend the wedding of his daughter, which took place before a small company of relatives and intimate friends at 4:30 o'clock with Chaplain McTague officiating.

The bride wore a suit of ash rose with ivory accessories and a corsage of white orchids, and her only attendant was her sister, Mrs. Lawrence C. Sheetz, who wore a dress and hat of light green and a corsage of spring flowers. Lt. Gordon Cauble of Ft. Monmouth was best man for the bridegroom.

After the ceremony a small reception was held at the Army War College.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Liggett will make their home at Fort Monmouth.

OBITUARIES

Widow of one admiral and mother of another, Mrs. Charles Jackson Train died on 16 Feb., at her home 1642 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C., following a short illness.

Mrs. Train was the widow of Rear Adm. C. J. Train, commander in chief of the Asiatic Fleet, who died in 1906, and mother of Rear Adm. Charles Russell Train, USN-Ret., Washington, D. C.

Besides her son, she is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Augustus N. Hand, New York City, and Mrs. Myron W. Whitney, Washington; four grandchildren, Mrs. William L. Savage, Morristown, N. J., Cuthbert R. Train, Washington, D. C., Middleton G. C. Train, USNR, and Lt. Russell E. Train, USA. Three great-grandchildren also survive.

Funeral services were held on 18 Feb. at the St. John's Episcopal Church, 10th and H Streets, N. W., Washington, where Mrs. Train had been a parishioner for more than 50 years. Burial was at the Naval Academy Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.

Maj. Davis Jones, USA-Ret., died on 16 Feb. at the Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Grace Jones, 235 Elizabeth Road, San Antonio, Tex., and two sons.

Major Jones was born 22 Feb. 1894, in Kansas. Prior to entering the Army, he resided for a number of years in Scranton and Pittsburgh, Pa. He served as an enlisted man in the Pennsylvania National Guard from July, 1910, to January, 1917, and from April to August, 1917. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Infantry Section of the Officers' Reserve Corps in August, 1917, and was immediately called to duty. The following November he was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry in the Regular Army. He served through the successive grades, being promoted to major, 1 Aug. 1935, and was retired, 31 Oct. 1939.

For a number of years Major Jones served on Governors Island, New York, during which time he was editor of the Recruiting News, and Executive Officer of the Recruiting Publicity Bureau.

He was graduated from the Company Officers' Course at the Infantry School in 1922.

Major Jones was awarded a Silver Star with the following citation:

"During the month of July, 1918, commanded a platoon in the second battle of the Marne and on the night of 14-15 July 1918, near Fosseoy, France, personally inspected each of his gun positions during the intense enemy artillery preparations. One of his gun crews having all been killed or wounded, he personally took charge of the gun and with the aid of two men fired with great effect on the charging enemy. He inspired great confidence in his men by his courage and coolness."

Mrs. J. P. Smith, widow of J. P. Smith, former E. and R. Secretary, USA, and mother of Capt. Clinton B. Smith, USA, (Please turn to Page 696)

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children and members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

ALDRICH—Born at Troy, N. Y., 27 Jan. 1942, to Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Aldrich, USN, a son.

BAUGH—Born at St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., 28 Jan. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. D. R. Baugh, a son, Daniel Ragan Baugh, II.

BRINSON—Born at the Millen Hospital, Millen, Ga., 13 Feb. 1942, to Mrs. John Farmer Brinson and the late Lt. Col. John Farmer Brinson, a daughter, Mary Lucie Brinson.

CAIN—Born at Family Hospital, Quantico, Va., 31 Jan. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. H. B. Cain, a son, Henry Booth Cain, 3d.

DUNLAP—Born at Newport, R. I., 11 Feb. 1942, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Stanton Baldwin Dunlap, a daughter.

DURHAM—Born at Leigh Memorial Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 11 Feb. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Henry O. Durham, Jr., a daughter.

EWING—Born at Germantown Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., 1 Feb. 1942, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John L. Ewing, USN, a son, Robert Louis Ewing.

FISHER—Born at the Medical and Surgical Clinic, Del Rio, Tex., 3 Feb. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. David Fisher, a son, Michael Allen Fisher.

GOODWIN—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Benning, Ga., 9 Feb. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. James E. Goodwin, FA, USA, a son, Michael Daniel Goodwin, grandson of the late John Daniel Goodwin, Gloucester, Mass.

HILLARD—Born at City Hospital, Columbia, Ga., 16 Feb. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. George Oliver Hillard, Jr., Inf., USA, a son, George Oliver Hillard, III, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. George Oliver Hillard of Baton Rouge, La., and Col. and Mrs. Sevier R. Tupper, Inf., USA.

JACOBSEN—Born at Le Roy Sanitarium, New York, N. Y., 11 Feb. 1942, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Conrad L. Jacobsen, USN, a daughter, Caroline Leslie Jacobsen.

LEMMON—Born at Leila Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich., 30 Jan. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Kelly Lemmon, Jr., a son, Kelly Benjamin Lemmon, III.

LINKSWILER—Born at Morgantown General Hospital, Morgantown, W. Va., 10 Feb. 1942, to Maj. and Mrs. Gilbert E. Linkswiler, CE, a son, Gilbert Edward Linkswiler, Jr.

MOREHEAD—Born at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., 23 Jan. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Morehead, MC, USA, a daughter, Janet Callender Morehead, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. G. R. Callender, MC, USA.

NORVELL—Born at Southwestern Hospital, Lawton, Okla., 5 Feb. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Novell, a daughter, Mary Susan Novell, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. W. S. Woodruff, and of Maj. and Mrs. B. P. Novell.

SCHROECK—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 15 Jan. 1942, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Franklin E. Schroeck, AC, USA, a son, Franklin Emmett Schroeck, Jr., grandson of Capt. and Mrs. Frank W. Bauers, QMC, Camp Wallace, Tex., and Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Schroeck, of Buffalo, N. Y.

TOWLER—Born at Ft. Lewis, Wash., 23 Jan. 1942, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Harry H. Towler, Jr., AC, USA, a daughter, granddaughter of Col. Harry H. Towler, MC, USA.

Married

ABBOTT-MASTEN—Married at St. Mary's Chapel, Washington Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Washington, D. C., 14 Feb. 1942, Miss Nancy Lee Masten, to Lt. Gardner Abbott, Jr., USA.

BISSET-EVERLY—Married at St. Albans Parish, Washington, D. C., 7 Feb. 1942, Miss Suzanne Holly Everly, to Lt. Andrew Walzer Bisset, USMC.

BRADBURY-BRIMMER—Married at New York, N. Y., 5 Feb. 1942, Miss Shirley Elizabeth Brimmer, to Lt. Albert Edward Bradbury, USA.

BRISCOE-CLAYBROOK—Married at Trinity Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, Va., Miss Lillian Brockenbrough Claybrook, sister of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Clarence Daniel Wheeler, to William Edward Briscoe of Fredericksburg, Va.

CAMPBELL-BROOKS—Married at the post chapel, Ft. Knox, Ky., 7 Feb. 1942, Miss Elizabeth Allen Brooks, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Edward Hale Brooks, to Lt. Raymond Potter Campbell, Jr.

CANTLE-JOHNSTON—Married at St. Thomas Apostolic Church, Washington, D. C., 7 Feb. 1942, Miss Dorothy Johnston, to Ens. Edward Madden Cantle.

CLARK-BARTHOLOMEW—Married at the Philadelphia Navy Yard Chapel, Philadelphia, Pa., 8 Feb. 1942, Miss Edith I. Bartholomew, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. John C. P.

Bartholomew, Inf., USA, to Lt. (jg) Charles Robert Clark, Jr., USN, son of Commander and Mrs. Charles R. Clark, USN.

DORFMAN-BARTON—Married at 5th Division Chapel, Ft. Custer, Mich., 29 Jan. 1942, Miss Elsie Rowena Barton, to Maj. Saul S. Dorfman.

ELLERBROCK-BATTEN—Married at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Batten, Hampton, Va., 14 Feb. 1942, Miss Virginia Batten, sister of Mrs. William H. Dunham, wife of Lt. Col. William H. Dunham, to Mr. Henry Herman Ellerbrock of Baltimore, Md.

FOX-RICHEY—Married at post chapel, Chanute Field, Ill., 24 Jan. 1942, Miss Virginia Lee Richey, sister-in-law and sister of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Paul Hanley, to 1st Lt. John E. Fox, AC.

GLASS-BURGESS—Married at San Luis Obispo, Calif., 26 Dec. 1941, Miss Barbara Lee Burgess, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Philip W. Burgess of San Luis Obispo, Calif., to 2nd Lt. Gage Everett Glass, son of Col. and Mrs. Ralph R. Glass, of Fort Lewis, Wash.

HUMM-SCHEIM—Married at post chapel, Ft. Dix, N. J., 15 Feb. 1942, Miss Dorothea Scheim, to 2nd Lt. John J. Humm, QMC.

KELLEY-WHEELER—Married at The Community Church, Douglass, L. I., N. Y., 14 Feb. 1942, Miss Marjorie Jean Wheeler, to Lt. John Wesley Kelley, USMC.

KLENKE-STODDARD—Married at St. Brendans Church, Los Angeles, Calif., 7 Feb. 1942, Miss Winnifred Frances Stoddard, to Capt. William H. Klenke, Jr., USMC.

LARSON-MCCUSKER—Married at Saint Elizabeth's Catholic Church, Van Nuys, Calif., 31 Jan. 1942, Miss Eleanor Elizabeth McCusker, to Lt. Robert Thomas Larson, AC, USA.

LIGGETT-MATEJKA—Married at the Walter Reed Hospital Chapel, Washington, D. C., 14 Feb. 1942, Miss Katherine West Matejka, daughter of Col. and Mrs. J. V. Matejka, USA, to Lt. John Charles Liggett, SC, USA.

LILLY-KENDALL—Married at Fort Benning, Ga., 11 Feb. 1942, Miss Marian Elizabeth Kendall, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Charles B. Kendall, to Lt. Roger Merrill Lilly, USA.

MCCREERY-HARRIS—Married at the Cathedral of Saint Luke, Ancon, C. Z., 3 Feb. 1942, Miss June Harris, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John T. Harris of Quarry Heights, C. Z., to Lt. Forbes R. McCreery, Jr., FA, USA.

MCCORMICK-PRESENTIN—Married at St. Mary's Church, Sedro-Woolley, Wash., 5 Feb. 1942, Miss Jean Elizabeth Presentin to 1st Lt. Edward J. McCormick, Jr., AC.

MALINASKY-ALDEN—Married at Memorial Chapel, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., Miss Jane Alden, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George A. Alden, MC, USA, to Lt. (jg) Frank Malinasky, USN.

MOORE-PENOYAR—Married at Community Church, Garden City, L. I., N. Y., 31 Jan. 1942, Miss Helen Elizabeth Penoyar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Penoyar, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y., to 2nd Lt. James B. Moore, FD, USA.

OEHMANN-PATTERSON—Married at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Garden City, N. Y., 14 Feb. 1942, Elizabeth Greenlee Patterson, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Halford Robert Greenlee, USN-Ret., to Ens. Paul Bevans Oehmann, USNR.

O'MALLEY-BUTLER—Married at the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, N. Y., 14 Feb. 1942, Miss Marcella Butler, to Lt. (jg) James O'Malley, Jr., USNR.

POWELL-HAYNES—Married at Atlanta, Ga., 17 Feb. 1942, Miss Mary Alice Haynes, to Lt. Edwin Lloyd Powell, Jr., USA.

RAYMOND-STRONG—Married at Plandome, L. I., N. Y., 10 Feb. 1942, Miss Genevieve M. Strong, to Lt. (jg) Charles Ira Raymond, USN-Ret.

REAMS-ROBINSON—Married at Methodist Episcopal Church, Port Angeles, Wash., 8 Feb. 1942, Miss Priscilla Poore Robinson, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Donald A. Robinson, USA, to 1st Lt. Edward L. Reams, USA.

RODWELL-REGISTER—Married at Saint Cornelius Chapel, Governors Island, New York, 7 Feb. 1942, Miss Katherine Beardsley Register, to Capt. Charles Ray Rodwell, CE, USA.

SCHAFFERT-WILLARD—Married at Washington, D. C., 7 Feb. 1942, Miss Nancy Chapin Willard, daughter of Mrs. Ramsey, wife of Col. Frederick Ramsey, USMC-Ret., to Thomas Henry Schaffert.

SCHWENKE-GOULD—Married at Christopher Wren Chapel, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., 7 Feb. 1942, Miss Virginia Ruth Gould, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. J. Gould, USMC, and niece of

Capt. Norman M. Shaw, USMC-Ret., to 2nd Lt. C. Ray Schwenke, USMC.

SLAUGHTER-BROWN—Married at First Baptist Church, Richmond, Va., 7 Feb. 1942, Miss Dorothy Dodson Brown, to Capt. Page Harrison Slaughter.

STANFORD-MCCRODY—Married at the Bethlehem Chapel, of the Washington Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Washington, D. C., 14 Feb. 1942, Miss Dorothy E. McCrody, to Lt. Russell Eric Lyndon Stanford, USA.

STONE-LEWIS—Married at Post Chapel, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 7 Feb. 1942, Miss Frances Harriet Lewis, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Henry Baldwin Lewis, AGD, USA, to Lt. Frank Henry Stone.

THORNE-BARRY—Married at Washington, D. C., 7 Feb. 1942, Miss Alice Hoadley Barry, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. David S. Barry, USMC-Ret., to Lt. (jg) Landon Ketchum Thorne, Jr., USNR.

TRAVIS-FUQUA—Married at St. John the Divine Episcopal Church, Houston, Tex., 30 Jan. 1942, Miss Alice Rangley Fuqua, to Lt. Richard Van Pelt Travis.

WARNER-SCHROEDER—Married at post chapel, Quantico, Va., 7 Feb. 1942, Miss Zelma Ann Schroeder, to Lt. Gordon Warner.

Died

BAKER—Died at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., 13 Feb. 1942, Maj. Jewett Casey Baker, USA-Ret., son of the late Col. David Jewett Baker, and Mrs. Baker. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Jewett Casey Baker, his sister, Mrs. Brayton Baker of Burlingame, Calif., and his mother, Mrs. David Jewett Baker, of Berkeley, Calif.

BARNUM—Died at Brookline, Mass., 18 Feb. 1942, Maj. Gen. Malvern-Hill Barnum, USA-Ret.

BOYLE—Died near East Granby, Conn., 11 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Walter Clyde Boyle, Air-Res.

CAISSE—Died as a result of an automobile accident near Yauco, Puerto Rico, 18 Jan. 1942, M. Sgt. Homer Caisse, AC, USA.

CHEANEY—Killed in action in the Philippine Islands, 30 Jan. 1942, 2nd Lt. Ira B. Cheaney, Jr., Inf.

COOPER—Died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. H. Smith, Wilmington, N. C., 16 Feb. 1942, Mrs. Harry L. Cooper, widow of Col. Harry L. Cooper, USA. Besides her daughter, Mrs. Cooper is survived by a son, John Stewart Harrison of Aruba.

COX—Killed in action in the East Eastern Theater, 3 Feb. 1942, 1st Lt. Ray Lawrence Cox, AC, AUS.

DE GOLYER—Died near Gunter Field, Ala., 9 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Willard Thurman De Golyer, Air-Res.

DREYER—Killed in airplane crash, 4 Feb. 1942, Aviation Cadet Frederick Thomas Dreyer, USMC, son of Albert F. Dreyer, 3926 Norledge Street, Kansas City, Mo.

FANNIN—Died at sea off Cape Charles, Va., 14 Jan. 1942, 2nd Lt. James Allison Fannin, Air-Res.

HOGG—Died at Natal, Brazil, 7 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. William Rawls Hogg, Air-Res.

HOSFELT—Died at Tolt, Wash., 11 Feb. 1942, 1st Lt. Harry Charles Hosfelt, CAC, NGUS.

HOUSTON—Died at Army Air Base, Portland, Ore., 10 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Gordon Enslow Houston, Air-Res.

HUNTER—Died at Norfolk, Va., 3 Feb. 1942, Mr. Frank P. Hunter. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Frank P. Hunter, three daughters: Mrs. Gaston S. Foote, Portsmouth, Virginia, Mrs. B. H. Shawhan, Memphis, Tenn., and Mrs. John H. Featherston, wife of Lt. Col. John H. Featherston, CAC, and two sons, Mr. E. N. W. Hunter, USNA, '24, and Lt. Col. Frank P. Hunter, Jr., AC.

HUSE—Killed in action in the East Eastern Theater, 3 Feb. 1942, 1st Lt. John E. L. Huse, AC, AUS.

JOHANNES—Died at Passavant Hospital, Chicago, Ill., 14 Feb. 1942, Ada Summers Johannes. She is survived by her husband, Lt. Col. Henry C. Johannes, MC, USA, and two sisters, Mrs. Clara S. Rauen and Mrs. Gertrude S. Salladay.

MCKENNEY—Died near Gardner Field, Taft, Calif., 11 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Gordon Durfee McKenney, Air-Res.

McLURE—Killed in action in the Philippine Islands, 23 Jan. 1942, 1st Lt. William Roger McLure, Inf., AUS.

MACKINNON—Died at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., 8 Feb. 1942, Mrs. Marion Bishop Mackinnon, aged 79 years; mother of Maj. W. R. Mackinnon, USA, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; Mr. Neale Mackinnon, Medford, Mass., and Mr. G. E. Mackinnon, Oakland, Calif.

MANN—Died at Bluesprings, Mo., 10 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Boyd Vaughn Mann, AC, NGUS.

MARK—Killed in action in the Philippine Islands, 24 Dec. 1941, 1st Lt. Henry David Mark, Cav.-Res.

MEERKS—Died at Bluesprings, Mo., 10 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Norman Richard Meeks, AC, NGUS.

MERCUR—Died at Traverse City, Mich., 5 Feb. 1942, Sarah G. Mercur, daughter of the late Professor James Mercur, USMA. She is survived by sisters, Mrs. A. G. Lott, San Antonio, Tex., and Mrs. F. A. Balch, Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.

MOLONY—Died at Springfield, Mo., 31 Jan. 1942, Mrs. C. Hely Molony, mother of Lt. Col. George H. Molony, 29th Inf., and grandmother of Mrs. James E. Landrum, USMA, West Point, N. Y. In addition she is survived by her husband, The Rev. C. Hely Molony of St. Joseph, Mo., another son, Charles H. Molony, former Lt., USMC, St. Joseph, Mo., and a daughter, Miss Sarah S. Molony, Quincy, Ill.

ROHDE—Died at Pine Camp, N. Y., 13 Feb. 1942, Lt. Col. Samuel J. Rohde, DC, USA, survived by his wife, Mrs. Eulalia S. Rohde, 303 Clinton Street, Watertown, N. Y.

RUSH—Died at Natal, Brazil, 7 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. John Bradley Rush, Air-Res.

SARGENT—Died at St. Augustine, Fla., 5 Feb. 1942, Mrs. Frederic H. Sargent, widow of Col. Frederic H. Sargent. She is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Sargent Tate of St. Augustine, Fla., her son, Frederic Homer Sargent, Jr., of Orlando, Fla.; five grandchildren, Lt. J. S. Tate, Jr., AC, USA; Cadet Frederic H. S. Tate, USMA; Daniel L. Tate, II; Frederic H. Sargent, III, and Mary Sargent, also three brothers, F. A. Wheelihan, of San Diego, Calif.; P. W. Wheelihan of Chicago, Ill.; W. G. Wheelihan of Tacoma, Wash.; and two sisters, Mrs. G. H. Parham of Milwaukee, Wis.; and Mrs. M. B. Stewart of St. Augustine, Fla.

SIMMONS—Died near Llano, Tex., 12 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Clarence Raymond Simmons, Air-Res.

ST. JOHN—Died at Washington, D. C., 19 Feb. 1942, Lt. Col. Joe H. St. John, USA-Ret. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Helen St. John, 6811 9th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

SHOEPHOESTER—Killed in airplane accident near Windsor Locks, Conn., 13 Feb. 1942, 1st Lt. Melvin W. Shoephoester, AC, USA. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Marian Shoephoester, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Wm. Bryden of Washington, D. C.

SMITH—Died at her home in San Diego, Calif., 30 Jan. 1942, Mrs. J. P. Smith, widow of the Hon. J. P. Smith, late E. & R. Secretary, U. S. Army, and mother of Capt. Clinton B. Smith, at her home in San Diego, Calif.

STRAUBEL—Killed in action in eastern theatre of operations, 3 Feb. 1942, Lt. Col. Austin A. Straubel, AC, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Straubel of Green Bay, Wis., and son-in-law of Col. and Mrs. H. L. Walthall, USA-Ret., of Los Angeles, Calif.

STRICKLER—Killed in action in the Philippine Islands, 8 Feb. 1942, Maj. Dudley G. Strickler, AUS.

SULLIVAN—Died at San Francisco, Calif., 10 Feb. 1942, WO (jg) Patrick J. Sullivan, USA-Ret.

SVOBODNY—Died as the result of wounds received in action in the Philippine Islands, 7 Feb. 1942, Capt. James Anthony Svobodny, AUS.

TRAIN—Died at her home, 1642 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., 16 Feb. 1942, Mrs. Charles Jackson Train, 92, widow of Rear Adm. C. J. Train and mother of Rear Adm. Charles Russell Train, USN-Ret., of Washington; Mrs. Augustus N. Hand of New York City, and Mrs. Myron W. Whitney of Washington; grandmother of Mrs. William L. Savage, of Morristown, N. J.; Cuthbert R. Train of Washington, D. C.; Lt. Middleton G. C. Train, USNR, and Lt. Russell E. Train, USA.

WATSON—Died at Camp Polk, La., 9 Feb. 1942, Mrs. Virginia Furey Watson, wife of Col. Leroy H. Watson, USA, and mother of Lt. Leroy H. Watson, Jr., and sister of Lt. Comdr. R. H. Furey, USCG.

WILBUR—Died at San Francisco, Calif., Mrs. Olive Wilbur, wife of Judge Curtis D. Wilbur, former Secretary of the Navy, and mother of three children.

WINGER—Killed in action in the Philippine Islands, 9 Feb. 1942, 2nd Lt. Edward Garfield Winger, AUS.

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Obituaries

(Continued from Page 694)

died at her home at San Diego, Calif., on 30 Jan. 1942, it was learned this week.

Mrs. Smith had lived in San Diego for several years. Her husband was former secretary of the San Diego Y. M. C. A. and took an active part in church and civic affairs.

Mrs. Smith participated in work of the Y. M. C. A. women's auxiliary and the Presbyterian church and was an early member of San Diego Women's club. She had been a member of the San Diego Floating Society of Christian Endeavor more than 40 years. She was a member of the reception committee of the 1915-16 exposition at San Diego. During the World War she participated in war work among service men stationed in Balboa park.

Her husband served during the first World War as Army Y. M. C. A. Secretary, and later as E. & R. Secretary, USA. Her father's second cousin was Maj. Gen. George A. Thomas, USA, the famous Civil War general.

She is survived by a son, Capt. Clinton B. Smith, a World War veteran and a former officer in the California National Guard.

Maj. Gen. Malvern Hill Barnum, USA-Ret., died on 18 Feb., at his home in Brookline, Mass. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Martha S. M. Barnum, 194 St. Paul Street, Brookline, Mass.

Born in Syracuse, N. Y., on 3 Sept., 1863, General Barnum was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1886, a classmate of General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of Cavalry in July of that year.

General Barnum first served with the 3rd Cavalry at Ft. Davis, Ft. Clark, Langtry, and Pena Colorado, Tex. He was next ordered to Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., where he attended the Infantry-Cavalry School. Upon graduation, he was assigned to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and later to Fort Assiniboine, Mont. After the outbreak of the war with Spain, he accompanied his regiment to Chickamauga Park, Ga., and later to Lakeland, Fla. On 14 June, 1898, he sailed with his regiment for Cuba, where he participated in the battle of San Juan Hill. Upon his return to the United States, he served with the 10th Cavalry at Montauk Point, N. Y., then was on recruiting duty at Chattanooga, Tenn., and later was made a member of the staff at the Military Academy. After completion of that tour of duty, he served with the 8th Cavalry at Ft. Riley, Kans., until 30 June, 1903, and was Construction Quartermaster at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, to 15 Feb., 1905.

General Barnum served in the Philippines at Ft. William McKinley with the Bureau of Military Information, Manila, and as Aide to Maj. Gen. John F. Weston. He returned to the United States with General Weston in February, 1908, and continued to serve as his Aide at San Francisco, Calif., to 13 Nov., 1909, when he was assigned as Construction Quartermaster at Ft. Robinson, Nebraska.

General Barnum again served in the Philippines during the period from December, 1910, to February, 1913, with the Military Intelligence Division, Headquarters Philippine Division, Manila. Upon his return to the United States, he was assigned to the 9th Cavalry at Douglas, Ariz. He attended the Mounted Service School at Ft. Riley, Kans., the Army Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., and the Army War College, Washington, D. C. Then followed assignments with the 3rd Cavalry at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., and at Camp Grant, Ill.

In May, 1918, General Barnum accompanied his organization to France, participating in the occupation of the St. Die Sector, in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive, and in the occupation of the Marbach Sector. He was ordered to Spa, Belgium, in December, 1918, and served with the American Section, International Armistice Commission until his return to the United States on 27 July, 1919.

General Barnum served as Commandant, U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to March, 1923, and at Ft. Benning, Ga., to May, 1923. He then commanded Camp Devens, Mass., to October, 1923, and the 18th Infantry Brigade at Boston, Mass., to June, 1927.

General Barnum was promoted to the rank of major general on 23 June, 1927, and was retired, 3 September, 1927.

General Barnum was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, with the following citation:

"For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded with marked success the 183rd Infantry Brigade from its organization to the close of active operations. The conduct of his brigade in the St. Die and

Marbach sectors was indicative of his good leadership. As a member of the interallied armistice board he has performed his many exacting duties with marked ability, address, and sound judgment, rendering services of the highest character to the Government."

He was also awarded the Silver Star and Purple Heart, and the following foreign decorations: the Belgian Order of Leopold (Commander), Belgian Croix de Guerre, British Order of the Bath (Companion), French Legion of Honor (Commander), and the French Croix de Guerre.

Mrs. Ada Summers Johannes died at Passavant Hospital, Chicago, Ill., 14 Feb., 1942, after a long illness. She is survived by her husband, Lt. Col. Henry C. Johannes, MC, USA, and two sisters, Mrs. Clara S. Rauhen, and Mrs. Gertrude S. Salladay.

Entombment was at Acacia Memorial Park Mausoleum, Chicago, Ill., 18 Feb., 1942.

Pallbearers were: Maj. F. K. Hick, MC; Capt. R. B. Lewy, MC; Capt. J. H. Olwin, MC; Capt. J. W. Adams, DC; Lt. L. S. Jennings, MC; Lt. C. E. Waterman, MAC.

War's Effect on Statutes

(Continued from Page 677)

10 U. S. C. 1551, 1552). Aiding the enemy is punishable by death, etc. (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 804; 10 U. S. C. 1553).

Acting as a spy in time of war is punishable by death (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 804; 10 U. S. C. 1554).

An officer found drunk on duty in time of war shall be dismissed from the service (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 804; 10 U. S. C. 1557).

Sentinel found drunk or sleeping on post or leaving their posts in time of war shall be punished by death, etc. (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 804; 10 U. S. C. 1558).

Certain commanding officers of the Army "in time of war or grave public emergency" may impose, as additional punishment upon officers below the grade of major under their command, forfeiture of not more than one-half of one month's pay (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 808; 10 U. S. C. 1576).

The President may assign the command of forces in the field, "in time of war or public danger," without regard to seniority of rank in the same grade (act 4 June 1920, 41 Stat. 811, 10 U. S. C. 1591).

The Secretary of War is authorized to close Fort McHenry Military Reservation in Maryland, "in case of a national emergency," and use it for military purposes during the period of such emergency and as long thereafter as necessary (act 3 Mar. 1925, 43 Stat. 1110; 16 U. S. C. 440).

The United States may take possession of any project licensed for the manufacture of nitrates, etc., when in the opinion of the President "the safety of the United States demands it" (act 10 June 1920, 41 Stat. 1072; 16 U. S. C. 809).

The Federal Power Commission may require certain temporary connections of facilities, etc., to prevent shortage of electric energy "during the continuance of any war in which the United States is engaged, or whenever the Commission determines that an emergency exists" (act 26 Aug. 1935, 49 Stat. 849 (c); 16 U. S. C. 824a (c)).

In time of war products of the Tennessee Valley Authority may be sold for use outside the United States only to allies of the United States and to the Government for the use of the Army or Navy (act 18 May 1935, 48 Stat. 62; act 31 Aug. 1935, 49 Stat. 1076; 16 U. S. C. 831d (m)).

The United States reserves the right, "in case of war or national emergency declared by Congress," to take possession of property described in the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, for the purposes of manufacturing explosives or for other war purposes (act 18 May 1935, 48 Stat. 68; 16 U. S. C. 831s).

Persons who owe allegiance to the United States and levy war against them or give aid of comfort to their enemies are guilty of treason (R. S. 5331, 4 Mar. 1909, 35 Stat. 1088; 18 U. S. C. 1).

"Whenever the President shall by proclamation declare an emergency to exist, by reason of a state of war or otherwise," he may authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to extend the time prescribed in the Tariff Act of 1930 for the performance of any act thereunder, and to permit the free importation of food, clothing, and medical supplies for use in emergency relief work (act 17 June 1930, 46 Stat. 696; 10 U. S. C. 1318).

The President may recall to active service any retired Foreign Service officer "in the event of public emergency" (act 24 May 1924, 43 Stat. 146; act 23 Feb. 1931, 46 Stat. 1213; 22 U. S. C. 22).

The following acts are declared unlawful during war unless in accordance with rules prescribed by the President: departure from or entry into the United States by an alien, transportation into or from the United States of prohibited persons, making false statements in application for permits to depart

or enter, etc. (act 22 May 1918, 40 Stat. 559 (extended to present emergency by Public Law 114, 77th Cong.); 22 U. S. C. 223-226).

Prisoners of war under the jurisdiction of the War Department, are entitled to admission to Saint Elizabeth's Hospital for treatment (act of 6 Oct. 1917, 40 Stat. 873; 24 U. S. C. 192).

In time of war time for transmission of Army disbursing officers' accounts may be extended (from sixty) to ninety days (act 9 July 1918, 40 Stat. 802; act 10 June 1921, 42 Stat. 24; 31 U. S. C. 80).

When a claim against the United States accrues in time of war, to a person in the military or naval service, or when war intervenes within five years after accrual of such claim, it may be presented within five years after the close of the war, even though this would exceed the ordinary limit of ten years (act 9 Oct. 1940, 54 Stat. 1061; 31 U. S. C. 71a, 237).

United States will reimburse for horses captured by enemy (R. S. 3484, 3486, 3487; 31 U. S. C. 210, 212, 213).

Authorizes waiver or modification of the monthly apportionments of appropriations for Government departments and agencies for expenses during fiscal year "upon happening of some extraordinary emergency or unusual circumstances which could not be anticipated at the time of making said apportionment" (R. S. 3679; 31 U. S. C. 665).

Appointments in the National Guard of the United States in force at the outbreak of war are to continue in force until six months after its termination (act 15 June 1933, 48 Stat. 155; 32 U. S. C. 19).

Material of war, purchased by States from Army stores, may be requisitioned by the United States for use in the military service "in time of actual or threatened war" (act 3 June 1916, 39 Stat. 204; 32 U. S. C. 39).

Articles forming part of equipment of troops sold for cash by the Government may be received back by the Government by allowing credit therefor in time of war (act 3 June 1916, 39 Stat. 603; 32 U. S. C. 39a).

Certain Coast Artillery equipment may be drawn from States for use in fortifications of the United States in time of threatened war (act 23 Mar. 1910, 36 Stat. 261; 32 U. S. C. 43).

When Congress shall have declared a national emergency and shall have authorized the use of armed land forces of the United States, for any purpose requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army, the President may order units of the National Guard of the United States into active military service "for the period of the war or emergency" (sec. 111, N. D. A., as amended; 32 U. S. C. 81).

In time of peace, warrant officers and enlisted men of the National Guard may be appointed officers in the National Guard of the United States (id.).

The President may call out such number of the militia of the States, Territories, or the District of Columbia as may be necessary "whenever the United States is invaded or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, or of rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, or the President is unable with the regular forces at his command to execute the laws of the Union" (act 21 Jan. 1903, 32 Stat. 776; act 27 May 1908, 35 Stat. 400; 32 U. S. C. 81a).

President may order officer of the National Guard of the United States to active duty in excess of 15 days during emergency expressly declared by Congress (sec. 38, N. D. A., as amended; 32 U. S. C. 81c).

The President may extend enlistment terms of the National Guard, "in the event of an emergency declared by Congress," for six months after termination of emergency (sec. 69, N. D. A., as amended; act 15 June 1933, 48 Stat. 156; 32 U. S. C. 124).

No State or Territory may maintain troops in time of peace except as authorized under the National Defense Act. But states may use National Guard within their borders in time of peace (sec. 61, N. D. A., as amended; 32 U. S. C. 194).

The President is authorized, whenever "in his judgment a sufficient national emergency exists" to transfer vessels, equipment, stations and personnel of the Lighthouse Service (now Coast Guard, under Reorganization Plan No. 11) to the jurisdiction of the Navy or War Department (act 29 Aug. 1916, 39 Stat. 602; 33 U. S. C. 758).

The President, when in his judgment a sufficient national emergency exists, may transfer vessels, equipment, stations, and personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the War or Navy Department, to perform duties jointly prescribed by the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce, and while in service to have military status (act 22 May 1917, 40 Stat. 87; 33 U. S. C. 855, 857, 858).

Secretaries of War and Navy may prescribe regulations for operations of Coast and Geodetic Survey in time of war (act 22 May 1917, 40 Stat. 88; 33 U. S. C. 858).

Members of naval reserve are relieved from militia duty when on active duty in time of war or emergency (act 25 June 1938, 52 Stat. 1185; 34 U. S. C. 856).

No claim shall be made for use of patent rights by United States or its agents during World War if patent has been owned at any time since 1914 by an alien enemy (act 3

Mar. 1921, 41 Stat. 1314; 35 U. S. C. 86).

President may accept assistance of Red Cross in time of war or when war is imminent (act 24 Apr. 1912, 37 Stat. 90; 36 U. S. C. 10).

Red Cross personnel shall be transported and subsisted and sanitary material transported at Government expense in time of war (act 24 Apr. 1912, 37 Stat. 91; 36 U. S. C. 11).

Certain Army officers below the grade of brigadier-general are to receive higher pay than that to which they would be entitled in time of peace (act 10 June 1922, 42 Stat. 626; 37 U. S. C. 2).

The Secretary of War may rent, etc., buildings in the District of Columbia necessary for military purposes "in time of war, or when war is imminent" (act 9 July 1918, 40 Stat. 861; 40 U. S. C. 37).

President may sell war supplies to any foreign state engaged in war against any government with which United States is at war (act 9 July 1918, 40 Stat. 850; act 25 Feb. 1919, 40 Stat. 1173; 40 U. S. C. 314).

The President is authorized to waive stipulations of the eight-hour law in public contracts "during time of war or a time when war is imminent."

Penalties are not to be imposed for violations which were "due to any extraordinary events or conditions of manufacture or to any emergency caused by fire, famine, or flood, by danger to life or to property, or which the President shall subsequently declare the violations to have been excusable" (act 19 June 1912, 37 Stat. 138; 40 U. S. C. 325) (First provision is omitted from U. S. C. as superseded by act 4 Mar. 1917, 39 Stat. 1192; 40 U. S. C. 326, q. v.).

The President may suspend provisions of the eight-hour law as to contracts with the United States "in case of national emergency" (act 4 Mar. 1917, 39 Stat. 1192; 40 U. S. C. 326).

The President is authorized to utilize the Public Health Service "in time of actual or threatened war" to such extent as will "in his judgment promote the public interest" (act 1 July 1902, 32 Stat. 713; act 14 Aug. 1912, 37 Stat. 309; 42 U. S. C. 8).

A reserve of the Public Health Service is directed to be organized for duty "in time of national emergency" (act 27 Oct. 1918, 40 Stat. 1017; 42 U. S. C. 18).

When officers of the United States Public Health Service are detailed in time of war for duty with Army, they are entitled to pension provided for Army officers, and shall be subject to laws prescribed for Government of the Army (act 9 July 1917, 40 Stat. 242; 42 U. S. C. 20).

Concealing, removing, etc., marks placed on American vessels is not penalized if done to prevent capture by an enemy (act 2 Mar. 1929, 45 Stat. 1405 (c); act 26 May 1928, 45 Stat. 783; 46 U. S. C. 856).

In time of war, hospital ships, in accordance with the international convention of 21 Dec. 1904 (35 Stat. 1854-62), are to be exempt from all dues and taxes imposed on vessels by the laws of the United States, and from all pilotage charges (act 4 Mar. 1908, 35 Stat. 46; 46 U. S. C. 133, 134).

No master, mate, pilot, or engineer of steam vessels licensed under title fifty-two Revised Statutes shall be liable to draft in time of war except for performance of duties required by his license.

If killed or wounded while performing such duties, they or their heirs shall be entitled to all privileges accorded soldiers or sailors (act 28 May 1896, 29 Stat. 188; act 22 Oct. 1914, 38 Stat. 765; 46 U. S. C. 225) (First provision probably superseded by Selective Service and Training Act of 1940, as amended).

It is declared unlawful, "when the United States is at war or during any national emergency, the existence of which is declared by proclamation of the President," without first obtaining the approval of the Shipping Board (now the United States Maritime Commission; act 29 June 1938, 49 Stat. 2016; 46 U. S. C. 1243) to transfer any American ship to a foreign registry; to sell any American vessel to other than a citizen; to agree to construct vessels for other than a citizen; to agree to construct vessels, etc., before the end of the war or emergency; to vest in foreigners a controlling interest in shipyards, etc.; or to cause an undocumented American-built vessel to depart from a port of the United States (act 15 July 1918, 40 Stat. 901; 46 U. S. C. 685; repealed in part by act 18 Sept. 1940, 54 Stat. 950; 49 U. S. C. 920).

During a "national emergency as proclaimed by the President," he may suspend section 302 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, relating to citizenship of officers and crews of vessels (act 29 June 1936, 49 Stat. 1992; 46 U. S. C., Supp. 1132).

"Whenever the President shall proclaim that the security of the national defense makes it advisable, or during any national emergency declared by proclamation of the President," the United States Maritime Commission may terminate charters of vessels, and may requisition, etc., vessels or citizens for any period during such emergency (act 29 June 1936, 49 Stat. 2010, 2015; act 7 Aug. 1939, 53 Stat. 1254, 1255; 46 U. S. C. 1242).

(Continued on Next Page)

War's Effect on Statutes (Continued from Preceding Page)

Under contracts for the carriage of goods by sea, neither the carrier nor the ship is to be liable for loss or damage arising or resulting from an "act of war" or "act of public enemies" (act 16 Apr. 1936, 49 Stat. 1210; 48 U. S. C., Supp. 1304).

"Upon proclamation by the President that there exists war or a threat of war or a state of public peril or disaster or other national emergency, or in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States," he may suspend regulations of the Federal Communications Commission as to radio stations, or close or assume control of stations (act 19 June 1934, 48 Stat. 1104; 47 U. S. C. 606).

During war the President may direct certain preferences for certain communications. He may employ the armed forces to prevent destruction of foreign or interstate radio or wire communications during war (id.).

The President may designate an officer of the Army to assume exclusive authority and jurisdiction over the operation of the Panama Canal "in time of war * * * or when, in the opinion of the President, war is imminent" (act 24 Aug. 1912, 37 Stat. 509; 48 U. S. C. 1206).

The Interstate Commerce Commission is to direct that preference be given to transportation of such traffic as the President deems essential to national defense and security "in time of war or threatened war" (act of 28 Feb. 1920, 41 Stat. 477 (15); 49 U. S. C. 1 (6)).

Persons fourteen years of age or over, citizens, etc., of a hostile nation, are liable to removal as alien enemies; and the President is authorized to establish regulations concerning the conduct to be observed toward such aliens (R. S. 4067; act 16 Apr. 1918, 40 Stat. 531; 50 U. S. C. 21).

Alien subjects of hostile countries are to be allowed full time, as stipulated in treaties, for removal of goods, etc., and for departure from the United States. In the absence of a treaty, the President may declare such reasonable time as is consistent with the public safety, etc.

[R. S. 4069 and 4070 (50 U. S. C. 23, 24) prescribe the jurisdiction of United States courts, etc., over alien enemies.] (R. S. 4068; 50 U. S. C. 22).

Special punishments are prescribed for certain offenses, such as communicating plans of defense to foreign governments, making false statements to interfere with operation of national forces, etc. (Espionage Act of 15 June 1917, 40 Stat. 218-219; act 28 Mar. 1940, 54 Stat. 79; 50 U. S. C. 32-38).

The President "in time of war or in case of national emergency" may designate places used for Army or Navy storage as places concerning which information is not to be published, in the interest of national defense; he may approve regulations concerning vessels in territorial waters, upon declaring that a national emergency exists "by reason of actual or threatened war, insurrection, or invasion, or disturbance or threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States" (act 15 June 1917, 40 Stat. 220; 50 U. S. C. 36, 191).

The President is authorized, "in time of war or when war is imminent," to place orders through the heads of departments for orders or other required material with any factory, etc.; such orders are obligatory and must be given precedence over other orders in such times. Failure to give such precedence subjects the factory, etc., to immediate possession by the Government, and the manufacturer, etc., to imprisonment up to

three years and a fine up to \$50,000 (sec. 120, N. D. A., as amended; 50 U. S. C. 60).

Strategic and critical materials, acquired to supply industrial, military, and naval needs of the country and to prevent the dependence of the United States upon foreign nations for such supplies, are to be "used only upon the order of the President in time of war, or when he shall find that a national emergency exists with respect to national defense as a consequence of the threat of war" (act 7 June 1939, 53 Stat. 811; 50 U. S. C., Supp. 98c).

Penalties are prescribed for injuring or destroying war material, or making war material in a defective manner (act 20 Apr. 1918, 40 Stat. 533, as amended by act of 30 Nov. 1940, 54 Stat. 1220; Pub. No. 886, 76th Cong.; 50 U. S. C. 101-103).

Manufacture, storage, use, etc., of explosives in time of war prohibited except under license and other provisions (act 6 Oct. 1917, 40 Stat. 385; 50 U. S. C. 121-143; act 1 July 1918, 40 Stat. 671; 50 U. S. C. 144 (amendatory act adds platinum, iridium and palladium)).

In time of war or when war is imminent, title need not be approved by Attorney General, consent of state need not be secured, and possession may be taken at once of lands to be condemned for certain military purposes (act 2 July 1917, 40 Stat. 241; act 11 Apr. 1918, 40 Stat. 518; 50 U. S. C. 171; act 9 July 1918, 40 Stat. 888; 50 U. S. C. 172) (U. S. C. omits the part in parentheses, apparently on the theory it was limited to the World War).

The President is authorized to erect temporary forts "in case of emergency when, in the opinion of the President, the immediate erection of any temporary fort or fortification is deemed important and urgent" (Joint Resolution of 11 April 1898, 30 Stat. 737; 50 U. S. C. 178).

Opinion of Attorney General as to validity of title (R. S. 355) not applicable to such cases (id.).

President may authorize control of certain vessels in time of actual or threatened war (act 15 June 1917, 40 Stat. 220; 50 U. S. C. 191).

All persons in the military or naval service are prohibited from buying or selling or trading for profit in captured or abandoned property (R. S. 5313; 50 U. S. C. 217).

Certain property of an enemy or ally of an enemy may be seized (Trading with the Enemy Act; act 6 Oct. 1917; act 4 Nov. 1918). Provisions made for the return of the property under certain conditions.

The granting of certain patents may be kept secret under certain conditions (40 Stat. 416, 420, 1020; 45 Stat. 271 et seq.; 50 App. U. S. C. A. 7, 9, 10, 27). (Note: It is doubtful whether this law becomes operative in toto upon declaration of war.)

A homestead entryman is entitled to a leave of absence from his entry for the performance of farm labor during the pendency of any war in which the United States may be engaged.

The United States citizens who serve with the forces of any nation with which the United States is allied in the prosecution of a war, while the Act is in force, are entitled to certain benefits relating to taxes and public lands.

If, on the date set for the termination of the Act (15 May 1945), the United States is engaged in a war, the Act is to remain in force until such war "is terminated by a treaty of peace proclaimed by the President and for six months thereafter" (Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 17 October 1940) (54 Stat. 1189, 1190, 1191; 50 U. S. C. A., App. 570, 572).

The Secretary of War was directed to attach to the transfer of the stock of the Hoboken Manufacturers' Railroad Company a condition that would insure the use of the railroad by the United States "in the event of war or other national emergency" (act 26 Feb. 1925, 43 Stat. 984).

The United States reserves the right to take exclusive possession of that portion of the Presidio of San Francisco Military Reservation transferred to the city and county of San Francisco, "in the event of war or any other great national emergency" (act 3 Mar. 1925, 43 Stat. 1120).

The Government may assume absolute control of the municipal aviation field established on certain land leased to the City of Tucson, Arizona, "in case of emergency, or in event it shall be deemed advisable" (act 12 Apr. 1926, 44 Stat. 241).

"In case of emergency, or in the event that it shall be deemed advisable by the Secretary of War," the War Department may assume control of the aviation field established near Yuma, Arizona (act 29 May 1926, 44 Stat. 677).

Resumption of possession of certain rights-of-way granted to Arlington County, Virginia, in order to connect Lee Boulevard with Arlington Memorial Bridge, "whenever in the judgment of the President an emergency exists that requires the use and appropriation of the same for the public defense" (act 28 Feb. 1933, 47 Stat. 1367, 1368).

Upon request of the Secretary of War, the municipality of Little Rock, Arkansas, shall turn over complete control of the Little Rock Municipal Airport to the United States "in time of national emergency," for such length of time as, in the discretion of the Secretary

the emergency requires (act 15 May 1936, 49 Stat. 1292 (2)).

The President may order for use by the War Department certain land, etc., conveyed to the City of Charleston, South Carolina, "in the event of a national emergency" and such land may be taken for such use (act 27 May 1936, 49 Stat. 1387c).

The President is authorized to use for public defense certain lands transferred to the Territory of Hawaii, whenever in his judgment "an emergency exists that requires" such use (act 19 June 1936, 49 Stat. 1335c).

The United States may, "in the event of war or of any national emergency declared by Congress to exist," take over Port Newark Army Base property, sold to the city of Newark, New Jersey (act 20 June 1936, 49 Stat. 1557c).

The Secretary of War may resume possession of Fort Schuyler Military Reservation, New York, for use, etc., for public defense, whenever in his judgment "an emergency exists that requires the use and appropriation of the same for the public defense" (act 19 Aug. 1937, 50 Stat. 606 c. 607).

The Hoboken Pier Terminal property conveyed to the City of Hoboken, New Jersey, may be taken upon order of the President "in event of a national emergency" for use of the War Department during the period of such emergency (act 21 June 1938, 52 Stat. 834).

"In time of war or other emergency declared by Congress," enlistments in the Army are to be without specification of any particular component, for the duration of such war or emergency plus six months. Persons enlisted at any time in the Army are to be available for assignment to any unit and for transfer from one unit to another, "in time of war or other emergency declared by Congress" (act 14 May 1940, 54 Stat. 213).

The President may, within the limit of the total authorized strength of the Regular Army, authorize additional enlistments in the Medical Department, "in event of actual or threatened hostilities involving the United States," to such number as he deems necessary (act 14 May 1940, 54 Stat. 214). The President may suspend compliance with citizenship requirements in the employment of persons in the Canal Zone "in time of war or national emergency" (Military Appropriation Act of 13 June 1940, 54 Stat. 379).

The regular working hours of laborers and mechanics employed by the War Department in the manufacture or production of military equipment, etc., are to be eight hours a day or forty hours a week "during the period of any national emergency declared by the President"; overtime is to be paid for as time and a half (act 2 July 1940, 54 Stat. 714).

During time of war or emergency President may suspend requirements in Panama Canal Zone as to basis of selection, citizenship, hours of service and rates of pay of certain employees (act 30 June 1941; Pub. No. 139, 77th Cong.; act 23 May 1941; Pub. No. 71, 77th Cong.).

The Secretary of War is authorized "in time of war or during the period of any national emergency declared by Congress or proclaimed by the President" to make temporary appointments in the grades of chief warrant officer and warrant officer; such appointments are not to continue beyond six months after the termination of the war or period of national emergency (act 21 Aug. 1941; Pub. Law 230, 77th Cong.).

Time for examination of monthly accounts of disbursing officers of Army extended from sixty to ninety days during war or emergency declared by Congress or President (act 21 Nov. 1941; Pub. Law 320, 77th Cong.).

Declaration of state of war with Japan authorized the President to employ all resources of the Government to carry on the war, and all resources of the country are pledged to bring the conflict to a successful conclusion (act 8 Dec. 1941; Pub. Law 328, 77th Cong.).

May Move Branch Chiefs

It is understood that plans, reported in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of 15 Nov., for the movement of the various branch army chiefs to the field are again under active discussion.

The movement of the various offices of the chief of branches into temporary buildings throughout Washington, not only was a move to provide adequate office space for these offices, it is understood, but also a test to determine whether adequate liaison could be maintained between these offices if they were moved from the War Department, it has been stated.

Consideration is being given, it is said, to the transfer of the chief's offices to the homes of their respective schools, contact with the War Department being maintained by liaison officers. The Armored Force, which has its headquarters at Ft. Knox, Ky., already maintains this system, having only a liaison office staffed by two officers in Washington.

Should the move be accomplished the branch chiefs probably will be located as

follows: Field Artillery, Ft. Sill, Okla.; Coast Artillery, Ft. Monroe, Va., or Camp Davis, N. C.; Infantry, Ft. Benning, Ga.; etc.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since 12 Feb. 1942

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—William H. Youngs, Cav., No. 32. Vacancies—None.

Last nomination to the grade of Colonel—James H. Johnson, QMC, No. 47.

Senior Lt. Col.—Harry A. Flint, Cav., No. 48.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—John A. MacLaughlin, CWS, No. 220.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Charles S. Stodter, Sig. C., No. 2187 (in the Maj.).

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—Orin G. Willis, Inf., No. 1762 (in the Capt.).

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Wm. R. Stark, AG, No. 2310 (in the 1st Lt.).

Non-Promotion List

1st Lt. John R. Hall, Jr., Medical Corps (temp. Captain, Army of the United States), promoted to Captain, Medical Corps.

1st Lt. Ernest Gatto, Medical Corps (temp. Captain, Army of the United States), promoted to Captain, Medical Corps.

1st Lt. David H. Naimark, Medical Corps (temp. Captain, Army of the United States), promoted to Captain, Medical Corps.

Warrant Officers

115 on the eligible list to be Warrant Officers. Appointments have been made through Frank L. Banta.

0 on the eligible list to be Band Leaders (White). Appointments have been made through Bert Fetzer.

0 on the eligible list to be Band Leaders (Colored). Appointments have been made through Peter L. Crawford.

7 Warrant Officers discharged for the purpose of accepting active duty as Reserve Corps Officers.

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FINANCE

Financial Digest

The President has been in conference this week with his leading advisors on production, shipbuilding and military requirements. The object of the discussion was to speed production, especially of ships. During the past few months the losses of merchantmen and tankers admittedly have been high, and replacements must be made quickly if the needs of the Fleet and troops of the United Nations throughout the world are to be met. In his annual message to Congress on 6 Jan., the President demanded an increase in the production of deadweight merchant tonnage from 1,100,000 in 1941 to 8,000,000 this year, and 11,000,000 in 1943. Developments have compelled an enlargement of this tonnage, and the House Appropriations Committee on Tuesday authorized shipbuilding appropriations and contract authorizations in the sum of \$4.5 billions. The new program contemplates construction of 2,877 vessels with a displacement of 30,800,000 tons.

Because of the additional work which this and other industrial orders will provide, the House Ways and Means Committee has rejected the recommendation of the President that an appropriation of \$300 millions be made to provide unemployment benefits for workers temporarily thrown out of employment while factories are under conversion to war time production. Nor does the Committee intend to recommend to the House any authorization of additional Social Security benefits. In fact, the temper of Congress is toward cessation of activities of all agencies of a non-defense character. The Senate has created a Committee to ascertain the number of government employees in Washington and the character of work upon which they are engaged. A determined drive also is on to abolish the National Youth Administration and to limit or abolish the CCC. The attitude of Congress in this matter was demonstrated by the attacks made upon the Civilian Defense Agency as a result of which Mayor La Guardia and Mrs. Roosevelt relinquished their connections with it, and it is being reorganized upon purely defense lines. The House Ways and Means Committee has taken up the troublesome question of taxes. It is recognized in view of the huge appropriations made that revenue must be obtained for the Treasury, but fearing the effect upon the voters members of the two Houses are hesitant about framing a bill, and are insisting that the Treasury Department make suggestions. Probably that Department will ask for abolition of tax exempt securities, national and state, and their taxation, abolition of joint returns for married couples, and heavy increases of corporation and income taxes. Also adding to congressional distress is the row precipitated in the country by the law granting pensions to members. The repeal of the law is being demanded in an excited atmosphere, and when the vote is taken next week there will be unanimous support of the repealer.

Promote Wartime Generals

The War Department has expressed its approval of H.R. 6081, a bill introduced 21 Nov. 1941 by Representative Canfield, of N. J., which would extend to all ranks in the Army the Act of 13 June 1940 which provides for promotion on the retired list of officers who were decorated and recommended for promotion for distinguished service during the World War and who had not attained the rank to which recommended.

The present act is limited in its application by the words "below the grade of brigadier general" which H.R. 6081 proposes to strike out, thus opening promotions on the retired list to six officers recommended for various general officer grades.

Minor changes in wording were suggested by the War Department in its report on the measure.

Previously the bill had received the endorsement of General John J. Pershing, who expressed his approval in a letter to Mr. Canfield, which was published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Page 689)

War Department No. 110, 17 Feb.

Philippine Theater: Heavy enemy artillery fire from the Cavite shore bombarded our harbor fortifications with increasing intensity during most of the day. Damage to our installations and casualties were not great.

In Bataan the enemy is bringing up artillery reinforcements and there is increased artillery fire all along the front. Enemy air activity is increasing.

For several days enemy airplanes have been dropping poorly printed leaflets on refugee camps behind our lines. These pamphlets, in English, Spanish and Tagalog, professed great friendship for the Filipinos and exhorted them to cooperate with the invaders and join the Greater Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Yesterday bombs were substituted for pamphlets. These potent messages of death fell on the refugee camp at the defenseless village of Cabacben. Eighteen women and five children were killed in this attack, and thirteen women and nine children were wounded.

War Department No. 111, 17 Feb.

Philippine Theater: The War Department will announce in General Orders that the President has awarded, in the name of Congress, the Congressional Medal of Honor to Sergeant Jose Calugas, Battery B, 88th Field Artillery, Philippine Scouts, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action above and beyond the call of duty.

The award was made on the recommendation of General MacArthur, who will represent the President in presenting the award to Sergeant Calugas.

The action for which the award was made took place near Cula, Bataan Province, Philippine Islands, on 16 Jan. 1942. A battery gun position was bombed and shelled by the enemy until one gun was put out of commission and all of the cannoners were killed or wounded. Sergeant Calugas, a mess sergeant of another battery, voluntarily and without orders ran 1,000 yards across the shell-swept area to the gun position. There he organized a volunteer squad which placed the gun back in commission and fired effectively against the enemy, although the position remained under constant and heavy Japanese artillery fire.

War Department No. 112, 18 Feb.

Philippine Theater: New enemy air units are appearing over our lines, bombing our troops almost constantly. Another bombing attack was made on the refugee camp at Cabacben.

Hostile artillery fire on our forts from positions on the Cavite shore continues. New enemy batteries in Bataan have increased the density of artillery fire on our positions.

A fairly large convoy of Japanese troop ships has arrived in Subic Bay and enemy reinforcements are landing at Olongapo.

Netherlands Indies: A flight of American Army Flying Fortress bombers attacked Japanese ships off Bangka Island. Direct hits were scored on a large enemy transport and on a small transport. Both are believed to have been sunk. Two enemy barges were destroyed. There was no damage to any of our planes.

War Department No. 113, 18 Feb.

Netherlands Indies: Nine American P-40 fighting planes intercepted six Japanese pursuit planes near Java, shooting down four. The American planes then went to the Japanese-held Palembang air field in Sumatra and dropped light bombs on enemy installations. The extent of the damage was not determined. All of our planes returned safely to their base.

This action is believed to have been the same one reported today from General Wavell's headquarters.

War Department No. 114, 19 Feb.

Philippine Theater: The enemy is increasing his pressure on our lines in Bataan, particularly on the right flank. Heavy enemy artillery fire continues. Japanese troop movements behind the enemy lines indicate a regrouping of forces, preliminary to a resumption of the offensive.

In a relatively minor local action our troops captured three pieces of enemy artillery, several flame throwers, and a quantity of ordnance and signal supplies.

Enemy batteries on the Cavite shore continued to pound our harbor defenses, without accomplishing a great amount of damage. The fire on Ft. Frank was particularly heavy.

Admiral Noyes to Sea Duty

Rear Adm. Leigh Noyes, USN, Director of Naval Communications in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations since June, 1939, has been detached for sea duty, the Navy Department announced this week.

Capt. Joseph R. Redman, formerly Assistant Director of Naval Communications, has assumed the new duties as Director of Naval Communications.

Merchant Marine

In reporting the Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation, the House Appropriations Committee revealed this week that the Maritime Commission's shipbuilding program, as augmented by the \$3,852,000,000 ship appropriation, represents the production of 2,877 ships, an aggregate dead-weight tonnage of 30,834,421, and a total cost of \$6,704,464,056.

The tonnage to be produced under this program in the calendar year 1942 will total 8,000,000, while a minimum of 10,000,000 dead-weight tons will be constructed in the calendar year 1943. This represents an increase of 6,000,000 dead-weight tons in the two calendar years over the program contemplated by the Commission prior to the outbreak of war.

Testifying before the House committee, whose hearings were released this week, Rear Adm. Emory S. Land, USN-Ret., Chairman of the Maritime Commission, asserted that "we are ready to let contracts for everything that can possibly be put in the yards," including, "some 20 ships that we intend to have as transports." Questioned as to whether the USS La Fayette (Normandie) might be salvaged, Admiral Land replied, "I think so far as salvaging the Normandie is concerned, the answer is in the affirmative."

In breaking down the shipbuilding program, Admiral Land said that of the vessels to be constructed, 1,972 ships are the Liberty to "Ugly Duckling" class. These all-steel ships have a full draft speed of about 11 knots and are designed for speedy construction. The rest of the program includes 261 tankers, 6 Army and Navy transports and 40 miscellaneous boats.

Admiral Land said the tanker program would give the United States "the best and biggest tanker fleet in the world at the end of 1943."

American shipyards, now launching merchant vessels at the rate of one-a-day, are scheduled to reach the two-a-day launching rate by late April or early May, a Maritime Commission announcement said this week. Further emphasis of the acceleration of the shipbuilding program is contained in a further statement by Maritime officials that late in 1942 and early in 1943, an average of three ships a day will be launched.

Officers of the executive and instructor staff of the Cadet Training Section of the Maritime Commission, almost all of whom hold commissions in the Naval Reserve, have been ordered on active duty effective immediately, and have been assigned to the Navy to training the maritime cadets. Naval Reserve officers assigned to the staffs of the five State Maritime Academies, which are under the regulations of the Maritime Commission, also have been ordered to active duty and assigned to their respective stations.

DuPont Annual Report

The 1941 annual report of the E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co. reveals that the expansive chemical company is constructing and operating plants for the account of the Government, whose building required the expenditure of several hundred million dollars, and whose operation will probably require the expenditure of even a larger sum.

The report explained that the cost of constructing the largest of these plants was more than \$100,000,000, and required an erecting force on the site of about 25,000 men. Announcement is made also that the du Pont Company was in the first small group of companies to receive the Navy "E" award from the Secretary of the Navy.

Explaining that its research activities, expanded during 1941, would "undoubtedly be greatly augmented in 1942," the report stated that "strategically important products, such as neoprene, nylon, rayon, various plastics, and protective coatings occupied a very important part of the research staff's efforts." It was emphasized that "it is the company's policy that research problems intimately connected with the nation's war effort must and do take precedence."

Allison Engine Discussed

Speaking before the Detroit, Mich., Aircraft Club last Saturday, Mr. Volney Fowler, Director of public relations for the general engines group, General Motors Corp., discussed the effective use being made by the Air Corps of the Allison liquid-cooled motor. He said of our airplane production that "we are ahead of the world in design and in a miraculously short time will be ahead of the world in production of effective fighting aircraft."

"We are accomplishing this," he said, "with acceleration of development work."

Turning directly to a discussion of the Allison engine, Mr. Fowler questioned: "How many of you know that development work on the Allison engines antedates by four years the development work on the Daimler-Benz, power plant for Messerschmitts? How many know that Allison came out of the race with a distinct advantage over Daimler-Benz in weight to horsepower ratio? Did you know," he rhetorically queried, "that the Allison was the first aircraft engine of any kind rated at over 1,000 horsepower to pass the U. S. Air Corps' 150 hour test.***And did you know that this happened in March, 1937, two years before Hitler marched on Poland?"

Presenting the advantages of a liquid-cooled engine, Mr. Fowler said, "Liquid-cooling presented potential advantages such as better operation at high altitudes and greater latitude in location of the engine. Because the radiator can be put in airstream anywhere and does not have to be right next to the engine," he explained, "the designer can locate the engine wherever he thinks it most advantageous for weight distribution, aerodynamics, and the placing of other equipment, such as armament."

Once again emphasizing the superiority of the Allison engine, Mr. Fowler stated, "Obviously, I am not permitted to disclose performance reports that lead us to believe the Allison to be superior to any European liquid-cooled engine. Here's just a glimmer. Hitler's Daimler-Benz has 1900 piece parts. The Allison has 700. That doesn't mean only 1900 and 700 pieces in the engines. There are several thousand in both. It does mean only 700 different pieces in the Allison. What that means in simplification of servicing by way of less men, less transport, less storage, less know-how is apparent. Allison is still farther ahead of the other famous European liquid-cooled engine in this respect."

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Army Emergency Fund

"This shall be the second A. E. F.—a civilian A. E. F. to which every man, woman, and child in the United States can belong." Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson stated last week in a radio broadcast during which he launched the Army Emergency Fund.

In cooperation with the War Department, the Army Emergency Fund has been created to alleviate as much as possible the hardship wrought upon dependents of Army personnel. It will be the task of the A. E. F. to provide funds for these dependents when official delays in the payment of insurance and pension may create situations in which aid is necessary.

In announcing the creation of this record A. E. F., Under Secretary Patterson told the radio audience that General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies, had accepted the office of Honorary President of the A. E. F. This announcement was followed by Under Secretary Patterson's reading a message from General Pershing which stated:

"I have been pleased to accept Honorary Presidency of the Army Emergency Fund.

"To meet the situation confronting our nation, the most critical in our history, will entail tremendous sacrifices particularly on the part of the splendid young men called to service in our Army. In the wake of the sacrifices will be a trail of sorrow, and often hardship, among the dependents and families of the soldier. The Army Emergency Fund has been formed in order to soften this sorrow, to lessen this hardship and we are asking all Americans—men, women and children—to contribute."

Col. John T. Taylor, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Public Relations of the War Department, has been placed in charge of initiating the campaign, which will have a Civilian Board of Governors.

Navy Permanent Commissions

The following are the junior officers who either have been permanently commissioned in or have become due for permanent promotion to the various grades or ranks in the Navy as of 1 Jan. 1942:

| Line | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| R. Adm. J. L. Kauff- | Lt. Comdr. S. M. Pick- |
| man | ering |
| Capt. A. C. Thomas | Lt. C. W. Consolvo |
| Comdr. O. A. Kne- | Lt. (jg) W. J. |
| land | Schlack, Jr. |
| Medical Corps | |
| R. Adm. D. C. Cather | Lt. Comdr. J. J. V. |
| Capt. J. H. Robbins | Commissa |
| Comdr. W. F. J. Kar- | Lt. G. J. Kohut |
| bach | Lt. (jg) R. D. Little |
| Dental Corps | |
| Capt. Charles C. | Lt. Comdr. Charles F. |
| Tinsley | Hoyt |
| Comdr. Henry C. | Lt. Kenneth L. Urban |
| Lowry | Lt. (jg) Robert C. |
| | Millard |
| Supply Corps | |
| Rear Adm. William C. | Lt. Glen W. Clegg |
| Pile | Lt. (jg) Harold V. |
| Capt. William V. Fox | Hutchings |
| Comdr. Melbourne N. | Ens. Hunter W. |
| Gilbert | Stewart |
| Lt. Comdr. Theodore | |
| C. Fauntz | |
| Chaplain Corps | |
| Capt. Razzle W. | Lt. Otto D. F. |
| Truitt | Herrmann |
| Comdr. Earl M. | Lt. (jg) Francis T. |
| Criger | O'Leary |
| Lt. Comdr. Herbert R. | |
| Trump | |
| Civil Engineer Corps | |
| Rear Adm. Ralph | Lt. Comdr. Hunt V. |
| Whitman | Martin |
| Capt. Lewis B. Combs | Lt. James A. Bentley |
| Comdr. Algert D. | Lt. (jg) Wm. J. |
| Alexis | Thompson |

Purchase Tank Transporters

Authorization for the purchase of an undisclosed number of 20-ton tank transporters and for 40-ton tank transporters is included in the Fifth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation, 1942. Hearings of the bill released this week reveal.

Lt. Col. G. H. Vogel, of the Quartermaster Corps, in testimony on the bill stated that the tank "movers" were "a type of vehicle on which a tank is carried. It is used to pick up and carry disabled vehicles." He added that spare parts for these vehicles are being bought concurrently.

Flying Crosses Awarded Navy Airmen

The Secretary of the Navy, by direction of the President of the United States, this week awarded Distinguished Flying Crosses to two Navy airmen who were members of the Antarctic Expedition of Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd, USN, in 1939-40.

One of the recipients is Ashley Clinton Snow, Jr., Aviation Chief Machinist Mate, USN, Washington, D. C., while the other is Earle Baker Perce, Chief Radioman, USN, San Diego, Calif.

The citation accompanying Snow's award reads:

"For extraordinary achievements while participating in hazardous aerial flights in the Antarctica 1939-40. Ashley Clinton Snow, Jr., Aviation Chief Machinist's Mate, USN, piloted the airplane on many of the flights during which new mountain ranges, islands and 700 miles of previously unknown Antarctic coast line was discovered. These flights were made over heavy broken pack ice where a forced landing would have resulted in a crash and where rescue would have been practically impossible.

"Particularly outstanding in aerial achievement was the final evacuation of the personnel from the East Base on 22 March 1941. In the successful accomplishment of this hazardous undertaking Snow demonstrated an unusually high degree of sound judgment, courage and professional skill which reflects great credit upon the Naval Service."

The citation with Perce's award is identical to Snow's except for the name and his identification as co-pilot and radio operator on the Antarctic flights.

Form Filipino Infantry Bn.

Secretary of War Stimson this week announced the formation of the 1st Filipino Infantry battalion, Army of the United States, with station at Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif., "in recognition of the intense loyalty and patriotism of those Filipinos who are now residing in the United States." It provides for them a means of serving in the armed forces of the United States, and the eventual opportunity of fighting on the soil of their homeland, Secretary Stimson said.

The enlisted personnel for the 1st Filipino Battalion, will be composed of Filipinos with volunteer for induction and assignment to this unit, and of Filipinos already inducted in the Army of the United States who request transfer thereto. Officers of the Philippine Army who are now in the United States will be attached to this unit.

The War Department is also giving consideration to the organization of a similar battalion from citizens of the United Nations now in the United States, Secretary Stimson added. Many such nationals desire to serve in the armed forces of this country against the common enemy who in many instances has already overrun their homelands, he added. It is conceivable, he added, that should the number of such volunteers reach large proportions, the result will be an allied legion composed of nationals of all allied nations.

Establish Tank "Killer" Center

The Army's new Tank Destroyer Tactical and Firing Center, with Brig. Gen. Andrew D. Bruce as commander, will be located at Killeen, Tex., the War Department revealed last week in announcing General Bruce's promotion. The Tank Destroyer Board which will formulate plans and new tactics for the Tank Destroyer battalions will also be located at Killeen, Tex.

The tank "killer" battalions are the latest innovation to the Army. Early in December the War Department announced that 53 of these antitank battalions would be formed. These units were to be formed, the War Department said, by utilizing the personnel and materiel assigned to antitank components of the Field Artillery.

While the actual composition of a tank "killer" battalion is regarded as secret, it is known that the battalions constitute an effective and highly mobile antitank defense. A test unit, using self-propelled artillery, jeeps and trucks was used in the maneuvers last fall and was described

by the War Department as "highly effective."

Calendar of Legislation

BILLS INTRODUCED

S. 2275. By Sen. Clark, of Mo. Deeming army aviation cadets and aviation students who died as a result of aviation accident in line of duty between 8 Oct. 1940 and 3 June 1941 to have been granted a \$10,000 gov't. insurance policy.

S. 2272. By Sen. LaFollette, of Wis. Providing \$5,000 in paid up insurance for each person in the active military or naval service during the war.

H. R. 6010. By Rep. May, of Ky. Amending Army and Navy travel pay law. (Identical bill, S. 2268, reported by Sen. Mil. Affairs Comtee.)

S. 2280. By Sen. Walsh, of Mass. Credit for service by retired Navy, Marine chief warrant officers.

S. 2287. By Sen. Walsh, of Mass. Providing two additional professors for Coast Guard Academy.

S. 2228. By Sen. Walsh, of Mass. Amending Navy temporary promotion law to cover former Lighthouse Service officers.

S. 2285. By Sen. Walsh, of Mass. (Also H. R. 6023, by Rep. Vinson, of Ga.) Giving rank of highest sea commands to retired Navy officers.

S. 2283. By Sen. Clark, of Mo. To grant 20 per cent increase to enlisted men and 10 per cent increase to officers in Philippine Islands, Hawaii, or outside of United States or its possessions.

Action on Legislation

S. 1935. Making National Service Life Insurance effective from date allotment is authorized. Signed by President.

S. 2229. Permitting Marine Corps department heads to retire as brigadier generals. Reported by Sen. Naval Committee.

H. R. 6446. Continuing pay, insurance, etc., of missing persons. Reported by Sen. Naval Committee.

S. 2249. Authorizing appropriation of \$100,000,000 for Navy ordnance production facilities. Passed by Senate; reported by House Naval Comtee.

H. R. 4808. Authorizing appointment of Reservists to Regular Navy and Marine Corps. Passed by House.

S. 1630. Advancing certain Navy, Marine officers on retired list. Passed by House; to President.

S. 1521. Providing that canned, powdered or concentrated fruit and vegetable juices may be included in Navy ration. Passed by House; to President.

H. R. 4869. Crediting Naval and Marine Reservists and National Guardsmen with longevity credit for enlisted service. Passed by House.

S. 2192. Extending time for examination of Naval disbursing officers' accounts. Passed by House; to President.

S. 6536. Changing name of Conduit Road, Washington, D. C., to MacArthur Boulevard. Reported by Sen. District Comtee.

S. 2182. Air Corps promotion bill. Signed by President.

Deduction for Soldiers Home

Secretary of War Stimson has approved, it is understood, a policy of continuing the 25 cent per month deduction from the pay of enlisted men of the Regular Army to augment the fund for the United States Soldiers Home. The fund is nearing the point where the deduction could be discontinued if the home is to continue on its old basis. However, it is estimated that expansions and improvements will have to be made in the Home in anticipation of the great increase that is taking place in the number of eligibles. It is to provide for such increases that the deduction is being continued.

Gen. Somervell at White House

It is noted that at the President's conference Thursday, Maj. Gen. Brehon Somervell, assistant chief of staff, G-4, was present with Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, and Maj. Gen. James H. Burns. General Somervell's past record and present position gives rise to rumors that consideration is being given to the reconstitution of a supply system similar to the Purchase, Storage and Traffic division set up during the World War. As assistant chief of staff for supply, his presence at the White House led many to believe that some such plan is being worked out.

Officer Candidate Schools

Ready for distribution by the War Department next week will be a bulletin, No. 48, giving complete data on the Officer Candidate Schools, requirements for entrance, procedure, etc.

Missing Persons Bill

Its passage delayed by a debate on a rider which repeals the Congressional retirement law, the Missing Persons Bill, H. R. 6446, passed the Senate on 19 Feb., and was returned to the House for concurrence and amendment.

One amendment will increase base pay of all officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men serving in the Philippines, Hawaii, Midway Island, and in all other places outside the United States and its territories.

Even without the two amendments, that increasing base pay of personnel in foreign service and that repealing Congressional pensions, the bill is far different from the version passed by the House.

The Senate rewrote the House bill to extend coverage to all the Services and brought in other provisions.

In general, the purpose of the bill is to provide authorization to continue pay or to credit pay accounts of missing personnel for one year following the date of commencement of absence from their posts of duty or until such persons have been officially declared dead. Also continued would be the payment of allotments for support of dependents and for payment of insurance premiums. Regular monthly payments to the dependents of missing persons would be made in the same manner in which allotments are made in those cases in which the persons had neglected to make allotments. The credits authorized to be made in the pay accounts of missing persons would be the amounts they were entitled to receive at the time reported missing.

The bill applies to all personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, and to civilian employees of the Federal Government assigned to duty outside continental United States.

Protests Social Activities

Representative Andrews, of N. Y., voiced his protest to the House this week against "the battle of Washington, the battle of New York, the battle of Boston, or the battle of San Francisco, and other large cities," where he said, the social activities of high-ranking Army and Navy officers are having a detrimental effect on the general morale.

Mr. Andrews said he spoke only because he had heard, "from numerous men in the camps and from men in the streets and others in high places protesting this undue social or presumed social activity of high-ranking Naval and Army officers."

He explained that these parties were for the most part prepared by women for the benefit of various causes, and inferred that the majority of high-ranking officers attended only because of pressure. Explaining the promotion of such parties, he used as an example a "Mrs. X of New York," who decides she is going to have a large party, names a large committee, calls it "Tea for the Tank Corps" or "Dance for Dakar," or "Sing for Sailors," or "Cocktails for the Coast Guards," or "Smokes for Selectees," or "Music for Marines," and then exerts pressure through the committee to obtain attendance of ranking officers who are photographed for the society papers.

Air Corps Promotion Bill

The President this week signed legislation, S. 2182, setting up a new promotion system for officers attached to the Air Forces. The new system does not displace present promotion systems, but provides for additional temporary promotions by selection to meet the requirements of the expanding Air Force.

Text of the bill as introduced was printed in the 10 Jan. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The text was amended by the Senate to permit officers, when directed by competent authority, to command troops throughout the Army under any temporary advanced rank granted by the bill. A House amendment restricted life of the bill to the present war.

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Army Uniform Allowances (Continued from First Page)

House amendment as clarifies the application of the bill to those officers who have heretofore been, or may before enactment of the bill, be ordered to active duty.

The conference amendment follows:

"Provided, That any officer of the Officers' Reserve Corps, commissioned prior to 26 Sept. 1941, who has received any allowance under the provisions of the Act of 14 May 1940, (Public, Numbered 511, 76th Congress), as originally approved or who would have been entitled to receive such allowance if he had completed any duty prescribed in the said act, and, in either case, who has not completed his first three periods of active duty training of three months or less in separate fiscal years following his original appointment, shall be entitled to receive the allowance provided in this section, if he has been or shall be ordered to, found qualified, and accepted for active duty for a period in excess of three months under his commission; provided, however, that any sum which shall have been paid any officer under the provisions of Section 1 of this act . . . shall be deducted from the amount payable to him under this section. . . ."

Seek Retirement as Admirals (Continued from First Page)

"Under existing law," it was pointed out by the Navy Department, "the Chief of Naval Operations, all chiefs of bureau of the Navy Department, the Judge Advocate General and the Commandant of the Marine Corps may retire under certain conditions with the rank, pay and allowances authorized by law for the highest grade or rank held by them while occupying such office.

"Officers who command fleets or subdivisions of fleets at sea with the temporary rank of admiral or vice admiral," continued the department, "occupy equivalent positions of importance, but do not enjoy the same benefits in respect to advancement upon retirement.

"It is the opinion of the Navy Department that officers charged with the responsibility of commanding fleets or subdivisions of fleets, of such importance as to warrant their temporary advancement to the grades of admiral or vice admiral while exercising such command, should receive as much consideration as officers who bear similar responsibilities in the Naval Establishment ashore."

Four New Armored Divisions

The Army will be bolstered by four hard hitting new armored divisions in the immediate future with two of these divisions, the 7th and 8th Armored Divisions "already in physical existence," and the 8th and 9th "in advance stages of 'on paper,'" according to word from Ft. Knox, Ky.

The 7th Armored Division will be activated at Camp Polk, La., "where a large tent area is being set up and men are now arriving daily," the report from Ft. Knox states. The 8th Armored Division is now being formed from a nucleus furnished by the 5th Armored Division. According to present plans it will be stationed at Ft. Knox.

The 6th Armored Division was activated on 15 Feb. at Ft. Knox. Just 19 months old, the Armored Force now has six of the powerful "blitz" divisions and 15 separate tank battalions.

"The goal of the Armored Force is to build a striking arm of unparalleled power," Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Chief of the Armored Force, declared in activation ceremonies on 15 Feb. for the 6th Armored Division. "This is being accomplished with speed, limited only to the thoroughness required for combat," he added.

In discussing an Armored Force which is being organized to surpass the armored force of enemy nations, General Devers pointed out the strides being made in that direction, such as the present rate of production of equipment, the rapid increase in the enlisted strength of the Army, and the expanding facilities of the Armored Force School which is now training technicians at the rate of 23,000 yearly; the Officer Candidate School which has recently been charged with furnishing 1,500 new Armored Force second lieutenants yearly, and the Armored Force Replacement Training Center which is geared to

turn out 10,000 basically trained panzer-men every ten weeks.

6th Armored Div. Activated

Ft. Knox, Ky.—"Get a bitter hatred for a German or a Jap and get it in your souls now," was the advice of Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Chief of the Armored Force, to more than 1,000 officers and men at the activation ceremony of the 6th Armored Division, held here Sunday at War Department Theatre No. 4.

The ceremony began with the playing of several marches by the band of the 1st Armored Regiment of the 1st Armored Division.

Following the opening music, Major General Devers and Brig. Gen. William H. H. Morris, Jr., acting commander of the new division, entered the auditorium accompanied by the following generals: Maj. Gen. Bruce Magruder, commanding general, 1st Armored Division; Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Henry, commandant, Armored Force School; Brig. Gen. Orlando Ward, combat command commander, 1st Armored Division; and Brig. Gen. Thompson Lawrence, commanding general, Armored Force Replacement Training Center.

Chaplain (Maj.) James H. O'Neill, Chaplain of the Armored Force, gave the invocation immediately after the generals mounted the stage.

Lt. Col. Raymond Stone, Jr., Adjutant General of the new division, read General Order No. 1, Headquarters, 6th Armored Division, which activated the new division, naming the units of which it is composed, and the general and special staff.

Following the reading of the activation order, General Morris welcomed the men of the 6th Armored Division and told them that since they are a nucleus drawn from the first five armored divisions, which are the best-led, the best-trained, and possess the highest morale of any five divisions in the entire Army, it naturally follows that the 6th Armored Division should become one of the finest divisions in the Armored Force.

He mentioned also that since four of the units of the new division are reactivated World War I units, the 6th Armored Division possesses a heritage of these organizations. Before General Morris introduced General Devers, he said, that Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles, Public Relations Chief, War Department, who is slated to become Division Commander, sent his greetings.

The chief of the Armored Force began his address by explaining that since the men present were to be the leaders of the new division, they should know that a leader is one who gets things done today, not tomorrow, no matter what obstacles are encountered. He continued by advising every man to acquire a bitter hatred for the enemy and especially to take advantage of the present period of training, citing the case of some of the men in General Douglas MacArthur's brave army in the Philippines, who, General Devers has learned, now regret that they didn't take their training in the replacement centers more seriously.

"Give that iron monster, that tank, all of your attention. It must be fed and kept clean," urged General Devers. "If the tank is kept in good condition, then when it goes into battle the work will be short and sweet and it will win," he added.

In conclusion, General Devers told each man to get confidence, and egotism, to get spirit, to get a slogan and "to be proud that he is what he is."

Chaplain (Capt.) John T. Kilcoyne, 6th Armored Division Chaplain, then gave the benediction and the assemblage stood as the band played the National Anthem.

The entire activation program was recorded by technicians from Radio Station WHAS, Louisville, and rebroadcast over that station, Monday, 16 Feb. at 10:30 p. m.

Command, General and Special Staff Officers of the 6th Armored Division are: Acting Division Commander, Brig. Gen. William H. H. Morris, Jr.; Chief of Staff, Col. Roderick R. Allen; Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, Lt. Col. Wade C. Gatchell; Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Capt. Michael J. Galvin; Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, Lt. Col. George W. Read, Jr.; Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Lt. Col. Basil G. Thayer, Combat Command "A," Brig. Gen. William H. H.

Morris, Jr.; Combat Command "B," Col. Carlos Brewer; Adjutant General, Lt. Col. Raymond Stone, Jr.; Artillery Commander, Lt. Col. Williston B. Palmer; Inspector General, Lt. Col. Cyril B. Spicer; Acting Train Commander, Lt. Col. Richard W. Cooksey; Quartermaster, Lt. Col. Fred W. Makinney; Surgeon, Maj. Howard Eddy; Chaplain, Capt. John T. Kilcoyne; Judge Advocate, Capt. James W. Ellis; Finance Officer, Capt. Joseph H. Wiechmann; Morale Officer, Capt. Walter C. Owen; Ordnance Officer, Capt. Robert S. Baker; Acting CWS Officer, Maj. Clarence Underwood; Headquarters Commandant and Provost Marshal, Capt. Robert E. Holman, and Signal Officer, Lt. Col. Wiley V. Carter.

Four Destroyers Launched

Four new U. S. Navy destroyers will slide down the ways today as the shipbuilding program continues at full speed. The USS Guest and the USS Hutchins will be launched at the U. S. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., and the USS Duncan and USS Lansdowne will go down the ways at the Federal Shipbuilding Company, Kearny, N. J.

The USS Guest, first Naval vessel so named, will be sponsored by Mrs. Ann Guest Walsh, Annapolis, Md., a granddaughter of the late Capt. John Guest, USN. Mrs. Carleton B. Hutchins, Coronado, Calif., sponsored the USS Hutchins, named in honor of her late husband, Lt. Carleton B. Hutchins, USN.

Mrs. Dorothy Clark Thayer, Wellesley, Mass., first cousin three times removed of the late Comdr. Silas Duncan, USN, will sponsor the USS Duncan; while the USS Lansdowne will be sponsored by Miss Peggy Lansdowne, of Washington, D. C., daughter of the late Comdr. Zachary Lansdowne, USN.

Aircraft Priorities Changed

The United States, engaged in the greatest aerial war of all time, has finally given A-1-A priorities to aircraft production, placing it on a par with battleships, tanks, trucks, and hundreds of other items, testimony in the House by Representative Harter, of Ohio, has revealed.

Representative Harter warned, however, that this priority rating finally achieved by aircraft would be of little avail unless aircraft manufacturers are given preference to which a similar rating has been granted. The A-1-A Priority is completely overloaded, Representative Harter said, and inferred that this overload would prove a detriment to aircraft production as well as many of the other items in the A-1-A priority class.

Prior to 12 Feb., Representative Harter declared, the four-engined bomber operated only on an A-1-B priority with all other types of combat airplanes with an A-1-D rating.

"It is incomprehensible that men charged with the direction of our war effort in view of experience in every theatre of war, should place priorities for aircraft behind any other priorities whatsoever," Representative Harter declared.

Motor Maintenance

(Continued from First Page)

to the rank of brigadier general. When news of the promotion was received, his fellow officers in the class paid honor to him by presenting him with two "oversize" general's stars, one for each shoulder—the rank devices for brigadier general. Col. Vernon T. Anderson, Field Artillery, of the 178th Field Artillery, 13th Field Artillery Brigade, Fort Bragg, N. C., made the presentation speech and congratulations were in order.

Three two-week sessions are to be given. The first course started at Holabird on Monday 9 Feb., and the present class will complete the course today, 21 Feb. The second course will start Monday, 23 Feb., and the third course will begin on Monday, 9 Mar.

Besides General Pritchard, General Marchant, General Hutchison, and Colonel Anderson, the other officers now taking the preventive maintenance course at Holabird, and who will complete their instruction today are:

Col. Frant T. Lellich, CE, 121st Engineers, 29th Infantry Division, Ft. George G. Meade, Md.; Col. Raymond E. McQuillin, Cav., Combat Command "A," 1st Armored Division, Ft. Knox, Ky.; Col. John D. Markey, Inf., 115th Infantry, 58th In-

fantry Brigade, 29th Infantry Division, Ft. George G. Meade, Md.; Col. Norman Randolph, Inf., 28th Infantry, 8th Infantry Division, Ft. Jackson, S. C.; Col. Henry A. Tribolet, Inf., 12th Infantry, 4th Motorized Division, Camp Gordon, Augusta, Ga.; Lt. Col. William F. Bigelow, Inf., 181st Infantry, 26th Infantry Division, Camp Edwards, Mass.; Lt. Col. Donald A. Fay, Inf., 22nd Infantry, 4th Motorized Division, Camp Gordon, Augusta, Ga.; Col. William H. Hawkins, Inf., 118th Infantry, 30th Infantry Division, Ft. Jackson, S. C.; Lt. Col. George W. McKory, QMC, 106th Quartermaster Regiment, 31st Infantry Division, Camp Blanding, Fla.; Lt. Col. Edgar A. O'Hair, FA, 17th Field Artillery, 13th Field Artillery Brigade, Ft. Bragg, N. C.; Lt. Col. Francis X. Phelan, Inf., 101st Infantry, 26th Infantry Division, Camp Edwards, Mass.; Lt. Col. Wilson M. Spann, Inf., 16th Infantry, 1st Infantry Division, Ft. Devens, Mass.; Maj. John F. DeV. Patrick, FA, 629th Tank Destroyer Battalion, 29th Infantry Division, Ft. George G. Meade, Md.; Maj. Littleton A. Roberts, Inf., 191st Tank Battalion (L), Ft. George G. Meade, Md.; Maj. Hubert E. Thornber, Inf., 805th Tank Destroyer Battalion (H), Ft. George G. Meade, Md.; Maj. Blon C. Walker, Cav., 104th Cavalry, Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pa.; Capt. John E. O'Hair, QMC, 1st Quartermaster Battalion, 1st Infantry Division, Ft. Devens, Mass.

Besides the twenty-one American Army officers, this first class has an officer—a first lieutenant—from the Colombian Army. His name is Lt. Jorge Espinel S., CE.

Sea Otter

Construction of the Sea Otter—that vessel which was believed might provide the "bridge of ships" necessary to span the Atlantic—has been suspended, it has been revealed by the Navy Department.

This appears to be the end of the proposal that these light, relatively inexpensive vessels, powered with automobile engines, be used to solve America's wartime shipping problem. It is understood that the performance of the vessels under sea tests proved unsatisfactory. Decisions to suspend production of the vessels came after Sea Otter No. 2, a full-sized vessel, which succeeded the model, was taken into the Atlantic to be tested under actual conditions.

Stimson Warns of Attacks

Secretary of War Stimson at his press conference this week issued a warning to the American people that "we must be prepared to take sporadic attacks on our coast line," and bluntly declared that "we must fight our way out of this war."

The possibility of an attack on Aruba, Dutch West Indies, was foreseen by the Army and Navy high commands, Stimson said. He added that: "By agreement with the Dutch Government we had already sent some troops there for the defense of the island. We have to be prepared for attacks of that kind, not only at Aruba but other places along our coast. We've got to be prepared for pressure by people which might force us to string our forces over a large area, pressure which if accomplished, might make us lose the war," he added.

Stimson said that the way to combat these attacks by the enemy is to mass our own forces and take a concerted action against the enemy. This is now being accomplished, he said, but he indicated that pressure from certain people might interfere with the strategy of the high commands.

"We're on the front line ourselves. We can't buy our way out. We can't produce our way out. We must fight our way out!" he exclaimed.

"Some members of the public apparently think the high commands of the Army and the Navy are the only people in the United States who do not know the value of taking the offensive," he continued. "I assure you to the contrary on any such belief. It's elemental. The only way to win this war is to take a striking offensive, which we will do as soon as we can. We are now building up our forces in the air, on the land and at sea for such an offensive," he added.